

DIMITRACOPOULOS WON'T TAKE OFFICE IF ENTENTE OBJECT

Asks King for Forty-eight
Hours to Sound All-
ies' Diplomacy

DROP NEUTRALITY

Premier Elect Thinks This
Only Way Out Of
Crisis in Greece

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 15.—King Constantine has received M. Dimitracopoulos, who asked for forty-eight hours, to sound the diplomacy of the Entente.

M. Dimitracopoulos will only accept office if the Entente Ministers are favorable. He is of opinion that a departure from neutrality is the only remedy for the present situation.

The Servians captured Sorovich at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Paris, September 14.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: The Servians continue to advance west of the Vardar. They captured some Bulgarian trenches between Kovil and Vetrnik, made progress in the direction of Kajmakalan and captured the heights west of Hill 1,500, after a fight in which the enemy lost heavily.

The advanced-guards of the Servian forces have reached the slopes of Malkandze. Fighting continues to our advantage south of Lake Ostrovo.

There was an intermittent cannonade, with patrol engagements, from the Struma to the Vardar.

London, September 14.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports: Our patrols were active on the east bank of the Struma.

The British moved forward this morning, after an artillery preparation, through Muokovo and captured, in the face of stubborn opposition, a salient in the enemy's lines north of the village. Considerable ground was gained and, although the enemy counter-attacked, our gains were fully maintained. Some German prisoners were captured.

Salonica, September 14.—It transpires that the Bulgars sent an ultimatum to Colonel Haxzopoulos, who was in command at Kavalla, demanding the evacuation of the town within twenty-four hours, otherwise the Greeks would be made prisoners. A panic followed and a wild rush was made for the boats, in order to escape to Thasos.

Bashi-Bazouks released the criminals in the jails, with the result that pillage and massacre ensued. Russian and British war-ships are shelling the forts at Kavalla occupied by the Bulgarians.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per U.S.S. Ajax Sept. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Sept. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Sept. 23
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per U.S.S. Ajax* Sept. 16
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Sept. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Sept. 23
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 23
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Sept. 19
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Sept. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Sept. 29

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of August 6 left Hongkong on Thursday and is due here at 5 a.m. tomorrow.

The English mail of August 10 is due to arrive here on Monday morning, September 18, per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about September 18 per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru and N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The French mail of August 20 is due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Colombo on September 9 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

** To connect with the U.S.A. transport at Nagasaki.

U.S. Government Disturbed On the Demands of Japan; Representations To Tokio

Washington Trusts Report of Claims Is Not True; Japan Says There Is No Desire to Humiliate

Reuter's Service

Washington, September 15.—The American Ambassador to Japan has been instructed to inform the Japanese Government that the report of the Japanese demands on China in connection with the Chengchiang incident has greatly disturbed the American Government, which trusts that the report is untrue.

Define Japan's Attitude

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, September 15.—The Foreign Office states that the reports that Japan desires to humiliate and oppress China in connection with the Chengchiang incident, or to close the door to the trade of other countries is entirely erroneous. The instructions given to Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at Peking, are most moderate.

Alliance of Tschuns

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 15.—The reports of the Chinese press about eleven Tschuns being concerned in machinations in connection with constitutional affairs are much exaggerated. The Tschuns have only arranged a sort of "defensive alliance," with the object of mutually supporting themselves for keeping their posts. The affair seems already to have been settled by the intervention of the Cabinet.

According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, Han Yu-chien, Secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, with the Ministers of Finance, Interior and Agriculture, as well as the acting Minister of Finance, have gone to Tientsin to welcome Tong Shao-yl.

Kirin, in Manchuria, will be opened to foreign trade at an early date.

Canton, September 15.—General Lung Chi-kwang, after having been promised the repayment of three million dollars, handed over the seals of his office to Chu Ching-lan, Civil Governor of Kwangtung. Lung will leave for Luichow with five thousand of his troops. No details about the date of Lu Yung-ting taking over his office are known so far.

New Minister to Paris

The China Times reports: Wei Cheng-tse will be appointed the Chinese Minister to Paris and it is reported that Hu Wei-teh, the Chinese Minister to Paris, has been recalled.

Chang Hsun Out for Monarchy

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) reports:—

Nanking, September 14.—The other day, by order of the Peking

Government, a high official was sent by General Feng Kuo-chang to find out the actual attitude of General Chang Hsun. It was learned that the statement made by the said high official was to the following effect:—

Chang Hsun is strengthening his base at Hsuehchowfu and Pengpu and holds the control of the so-called league of thirteen provinces and is having connections with the remnants of the monarchists and is arbitrarily recruiting more troops and training them. He is also buying arms, ammunition and provisions and is strengthening the defence of his own bases. He seems to be waiting for a good opportunity, observing the situation for the present, so as to rise up to destroy the Republic under the pretext to create Yuan Ko-ting the Emperor.

Therefore it is observed that unless the Peking Government will deal with him at as early a date as possible there will be unfathomable danger in the future. When the affairs at Canton and Chengchiang have been all settled, if such a dangerous person as General Chang Hsun and his league are allowed to be at large it is critical for the future of the State. The Republic has only been able to be restored by a great effort and its future could not be looked upon optimistically. Therefore the Ministers of the Cabinet and the Parliamentarians should not be too much satisfied with their achievements so far.

Peking, September 15.—Since both Liang Chi-chiao and Tong Shao-yl are expected at Tientsin soon, the Hsien-fah-chien-chu-hui, under Liang Chi-chiao, and the Hsien-fah-chien-chu-hui, under Sun Hsing-yl, and Chang Hsui's faction have commenced activity. They are preparing to send their leading men down to Tientsin to have conferences on important problems.

Tokio, September 14.—The Japanese Government authorities have clearly stated that no official negotiations about loans for China have been opened so far and though there is a report that the amount of the loan will be \$80,000,000 yet both the Japanese Government and the financial group have no knowledge of it whatsoever.

Peking, September 13 (Delayed in transmission).—The Department of Finance, seeing that there is no negotiation of loans with the Quintuple Group, has no other course but to raise small loans to meet the emergency and is trying to raise small loans with those concerned.

British Railwaymen Demand More Wages

Ask Ten Shillings Weekly Increase; Refuse Offer Of Three Shillings

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14.—Today, a conference of railway managers and Railwaymen's Union representatives discussed the demand of the latter for an advance of 10 shillings a week in their wages. According to the Press Bureau, the railway companies offered an advance of 3/- a week, in addition to the 5/- bonus given last October and proposed arbitration with regard to a further grant. This offer was not accepted by the men's representatives.

TURKS WORSTED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 14.—An official communique concerning the operations in Mesopotamia reports: A force from Nasiriyeh killed 200 Turkish irregulars who attacked a reconnoitering party north-east of Nasiriyeh, on the 9th. The Turks were driven northwards, large quantities of ammunition being captured and destroyed. Our air-men raided an enemy aerodrome on the Tigris, on the 11th and destroyed a small camp.

Rumanians Beat Off Patrols Along Danube

Engagement Is General On Whole Front; Capture Eight German Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bucharest, September 13.—An official communique reports: There has been slight skirmishing on the north and north-eastern fronts. 378 prisoners were captured.

Firing continues along the Danube and in the Dobruja. We are in contact with the enemy on the whole front and there have been some lively patrol affairs. Enemy detachments, marching along the Danube, were repulsed, losing eight German guns.

7 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK

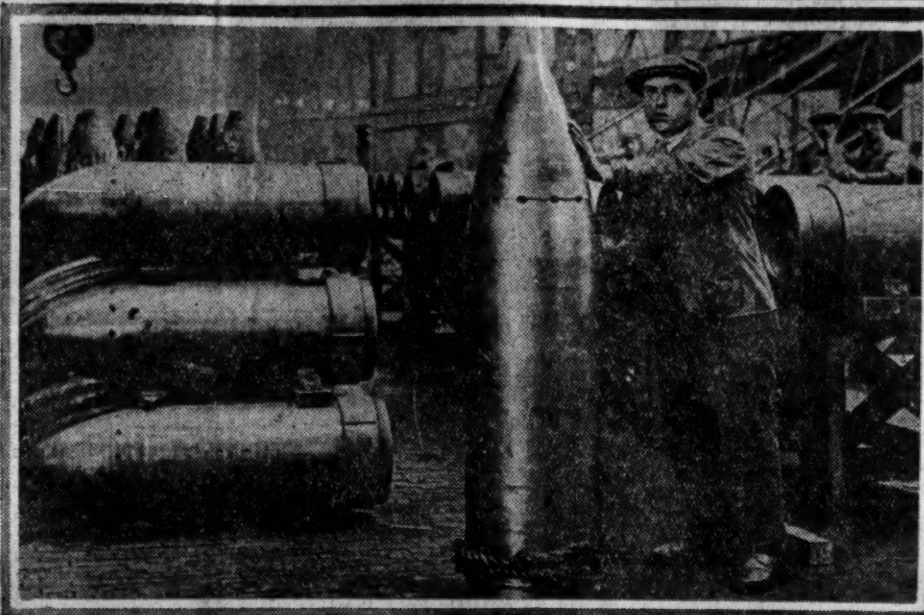
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, September 13.—Seven Norwegian steamers have been sunk in two days.

GLENARTNEY RE-FLOATED

In regard to the fire on board the motor ship Glenartney, Mr. H. M. Tibbey, local agent for the Glen Line, is in receipt of a telegram from Singapore informing him that the Glenartney is now afloat and discharging cargo slowly, but that the vessel is seriously damaged and the present voyage must be abandoned.

British Using Up \$10,000,000 Worth of Shells Daily



According to a recent statement by Lord Northcliffe, the British are shooting about \$10,000,000 (gold) worth of shells daily in the great drive on the Somme. Most of the ammunition used by the British is now being made in the United Kingdom where the production of shells is now five times as great as it was last September. The picture shows some of the British "War Babies" being finished in an ammunition factory in England.

SPECTACULAR VICTORY SHATTERED AT VERDUN

Germany's Supreme Hopes Broken, Says Poincare, Presenting Allies' Rewards

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 13.—There was a unique ceremony at Verdun, today, when President Poincare, in the presence of representatives of the Allies, presented the town with the decorations conferred on it by the Allies in recognition of its defence.

President Poincare, who last supreme hopes had shattered against the walls of Verdun, where Germany sought an astounding spectacular victory. The debris of Germany's dreams lies at her own feet. The name of Verdun will ring throughout the ages as the cry of liberated humanity.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, September 11.—The Admiralty reports: On September 9, German naval planes bombed hostile sea forces near Arensburg, on the island of Oesel. A hostile aviator was forced to land near Zerel, on the island of Oesel.

During the night to September 7, a German naval airship extensively and successfully bombed the Russian aerodrome at Runo, on the Riga Bay. On September 7, a Russian gunboat shelled the northern coast of Courland, without success. It was pursued and bombed by our naval aeroplanes.

On the same day, the Dutch steamer Niobe, with contraband, was captured as a prize in the North Sea by German sea forces.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria To Confer With Kaiser

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, September 11.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, together with Crown Prince Boris, has arrived at the German headquarters in the East, for a conference with the German Emperor.

Daring Climb Secures Success For Italians

Twenty-Two Battle-Planes In Raid on Trieste Do Great Damage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 14.—An official communique chronicles the capture by the Italians of important positions by a daring climb and a raid by twenty-two battle-planes on the arsenal and hydroplane hangars at Trieste. 172 bombs were dropped on the railway establishments and ships under construction, causing large fires.

Wall Street Betting After Maine Election Is 10 to 7 on Hughes

Parties Disagree as to Meaning Of Vote; Wilson Gaining Strength

Reuter's Service

New York, September 13.—Republicans regard the results of the Maine elections as presaging a victory for Hughes while Democrats argue that the majority is indecisive. Wall Street betting is 10 to 7 on Hughes.

The betting in New York is 10 to 1 on Hughes and 2 to 1 on Wilson. It is evident therefore, from the above message, that President Wilson is gaining strength as the campaign proceeds. A recent poll of the summer classes at Columbia University resulted: Wilson 1,216; Hughes 848.

CHINKIANG CROPS GOOD

People Are Fairly Contented But Object to Heavy Taxation

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chinkiang, September 14.—Things in this vicinity continue to be most peaceful. The crops are all good and this helps to keep the people content. On the other hand the very high taxes tend to make them dissatisfied and they seem to blame the local official while he blames the officials higher up.

The people hope for the time when they will have a measure of self government and be able to choose their own officials but they are perfectly willing to wait till the authorities at Peking make this possible by some progressive legislation.

Idol worship which was in such disrepute after the first revolution has to a great extent regained its popularity and the temples and idols have been repaired and their worship is entered into with more enthusiasm than for several years. The "yu lan hwei" this summer was especially elaborate when night after night the streets were decorated in honor of the spirits that they wished to please.

One reason for the increased enthusiasm is the good crops for which the people are very grateful and they are paying homage to the only gods they know.

In spite of the above facts there is a steady and encouraging growth in the number of converts to Christianity. In some of the outlying districts the inquirers number several hundred.

AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 13.—The Referendum Bill on the question of conscription has passed its first reading.

The Weather

Cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 81.0 and the minimum 63.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.0 and 62.8.

COMBLES TOTALLY ISOLATED; BRITISH GUNS SWEEP ROAD

Connection With Peronne Completely Severed; Allies Masters to Bapaume

FRUITLESS RUSHES

Reserve Division From Verdun Is Failure; Company Annihilated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 14.—Communications between Combles and Peronne are now cut completely and, as the British at Ghinchy can sweep the other roads from Combles to Bapaume with their artillery, Combles is totally isolated.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: German attacks at various points north and south of the Somme and at Vaux Wood were repulsed.

According to fresh reports, the violent and fruitless counter-attacks made by the enemy, north of the Somme, yesterday, were carried out by a division hastily brought from Verdun. During an attack made by the enemy, west of Chaulnes, a company of enemy troops was almost annihilated by our fire.

London, September 14.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We made some further progress north of Ghinchy. We carried out a successful raid, yesterday evening, in the neighborhood of Souchez, taking some prisoners.

The general situation is unchanged. There was a hostile artillery bombardment at Pozieres and south of Thiepval.

Amsterdam, September 15.—The semi-official North-German Gazette makes the very striking admission that, by the occupation of Bouchevaines, the French have gained an advantage which cannot be denied. "Only a great superiority in numbers and unprecedented expenditure of ammunition induced the German Commander to withdraw at this point of the front to a position in the rear which, perhaps, is more advantageous."

German African Army Is Divided Into Two

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Havre, September 14.—A Belgian communique shows that the German forces in East Africa are now divided into two isolated groups, one of which General Smuts is driving towards Mahine, while the second is defending Tabora, on which point the brigade commanded by the Belgian General Molitor is moving from the north and General Olsen's is advancing from the west along the Central Railway.

Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

Afternoon

- (a) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.:—
1. March—"Spick and Span"...Ansell
2. Overture—"Juanita"...Williams
3. Waltz—"Tendresse"...Waldteufel
4. Selection—"The Mikado"...Sullivan
5. Song—
"Once upon a Time"...Kappay
6. Selection—"Alzire"...Verdi
Evening

- (b) In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:—
1. March—"The Royal Review"...Losey
2. Overture—"Tutti in Maschera"...Pedrotti
3. Waltz—"Toujours ou Jamais"...Waldteufel
4. Selection—"Traviata"...Verdi
5. Song—"The Last Watch"...Pinault
6. Sketch—"A Highland Scene"...Moore
7. Waltz—"Golden Wedding"...Nivad
8. Selection—"Faust"...Gounod
A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Charge French With Issuing False German Newspapers

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutscher Ueberseesender states: Berlin, September 12.—It is reported from Strassburg that the French spread a falsified edition of the paper Strassburger Post in Switzerland. The appearance of the paper is identical to the real one, but it is full of swindle and calumnies. In France, falsified editions of the German Gazette des Ardennes are sold.

The war correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt on the western front reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, while visiting the western front, was received with frantic hurrahs by the soldiers. The French in the occupied territory immediately recognized von Hindenburg, as well as General von Ludendorff and were deeply impressed.

The Mexican diplomat, Colonel Krenshmer, has arrived in Bern, from where he will proceed to Germany, in order to publish there a book about Mexico. According to the Berliner Tageblatt, the British interned the Colonel, on account of his German name, in spite of his legal Mexican papers and an American passport signed by Secretary Lansing.

The Basler National Zeitung declares that the ratification of the convention between Switzerland and Germany is expected to take place in the middle of September.

The Flemish associations of university graduates have issued manifestos endorsing the order of the Governor-General, introducing the Flemish tongue in the University of Ghent. The manifesto of the Hooge Schoolbond shows 106 signatures, that of the Katholieke ord Hogeschoolen Verbond 565 signatures.

The manifestos declare that the order of the Governor-General was "not a donation, but the fulfillment of too long delayed and therefore welcome rights." They say that the Governor-General is entitled to issue orders, "by international and Belgian law."

The manifestos urge the Flemish population to collaborate for the "ideal of national civilization and the reconstruction of the downtrodden Flemish people. Our brethren in the trenches gave their blood for the rehabilitation of the Flemish race and for its rights. This ideal, which means the rights of small nations, is inseparably connected with the desire to lift up our own race. We are doing this, fully conscious of the responsibilities and are ready to take these responsibilities upon us, before our nation, our country and our king."

A Russian administrative order introduces 22 weekly lessons in the Russian language in the Finnish schools and the teaching of the history of the Russian Empire in the Finnish common schools. In order to secure sufficient lessons in the Russian language and Russian history, the number of school-years will be increased in Finland by one.

The Prince of Hohenzollern, brother of the King of Rumania, has resigned his honorary position as Chief of the 3rd Rumanian infantry regiment.

According to a report of the English association against sexual diseases, at least three million men in England and 450,000 in London are infected.

The Budapest newspaper Az Est states that the Bulgarians practically conquered all places which the Bukharest Treaty forced her to surrender to Rumania. All over Bulgaria, thanksgiving services are being held on account of the victories gained over the Rumanians and Russians.

The Danish Government has ordered quarantine for all steamers coming from Hull, where several cases of plague have occurred. The authorities took special measures in order to prevent contagion by rats.

Italian newspapers report that, at the last meetings of the Premier, Boselli and the Minister for the Exterior, Baron Sonnino, most important Balkan questions were discussed. Far-reaching decisions have been arrived at.

Swiss newspapers publish telegrams from Petrograd, according to which all Russian troops, except one division, will be withdrawn from France and sent to Salonica.

The Stockholm paper Nya Dagligt Allehanda protests against the laying of a minefield, which recently was done by the Russians in the Asland Sea, within Swedish territorial waters.

The Berlin Municipal Board has appointed Fraulein Goerke as headmistress of a new high school. This is the first time that a woman has been put at the head of a public municipal school.

According to the Koelnische Zeitung, great demonstrations against the war have occurred in Bukharest. Several thousand working men and Socialists attended an open-air meeting. All the orators violently censured the attitude of the Premier, Bratiana.

Finally, a unanimous resolution was passed, urging the Rumanian Government to rescind the declaration of war. The Berliner Lokalauszeiger reports a serious revolution in the parts of the Dobrudja which are still held by the Rumanians. The peasants flocked together and hoisted the Bulgarian flag.

Crowds fired at the third battalion of the Rumanian gendarmery regiment, which had been sent. The soldiers were dispersed by the revolutionary masses, who captured one hundred of the soldiers and kept them prisoners. In consequence of these occurrences there are now insurrections all over the Dobrudja.

The following dividends have been declared: Ironworks Bismarckhuetten: 25%, against 15% last year. Aumetz Friede: 10%, against 0% last year.

The following subscriptions have been made to the fifth war loan: Insurance Company Friedrich Wilhelm 20 million Marks. Sparkasse Osnabrueck 8 million Marks. The town of Wiesbaden 30 million Marks.

The archbishop of Gneen and Posen, Dr. Dalbor, has instructed the clergy to reserve the money of churches, as far as possible, for subscriptions to the war loan.

The Deutsche Reichsbank publishes the following weekly report of September 7:

	Million Marks	Against pre-war
Gold reserve	2470.0	plus 0.663
Commercial papers and treasury bills	7142.0	" 65.0
Circulation of notes	7715.0	" 57.0
Private deposits	2878.0	" 42.0
Gold reserve for banking		
notes	34.4%	34.7%

Major-General Frischerich has visited the German soldiers interned in Switzerland. The habitations of the interned soldiers are satisfactory in all respects. The Swiss authorities take remarkably good care of the interned.

A German submarine captured the Dutch motor steamer Zee-anlia with contraband bound from Rotterdam to London, in the North Sea.

The Russian paper Setch reports that the police in Moscow and Petrograd have recommenced the so-called "oblayvs" and the chasing of Jews in the streets. In Moscow, more than a hundred members of the Liberal Purchasing Association have been arrested.

The official publication of the Comité des Réfugiés du Département de la Somme, with its office in Rue Pigalle, Paris, contains statements about the conditions in the parts of France occupied by the Germans. It says: "We had the pleasure of meeting people who had returned from the districts of Peronne and Montdidier, who had left their places about the end of April or the beginning of May. With the only exception of the villages situated in the firing lines, the occupied communities of our Department have not suffered up to the present."

"The life is normal, although certain vicissitudes begin to grow scarce. Since September 24, 1915, the whole district has been quiet. At the beginning, numerous troops passed through, but since quarters have been allotted by the German non-commissioned officers, once for all, all the inhabitants went to the German headquarters whenever there were any offenses or difficulties."

"The officers and soldiers are kind to the population. Not a single regrettable occurrence is to be reported. Women, children and old people are treated with consideration. Women who are in need do washing for the officers and soldiers and are well paid by them. Those of the working men who stayed in the district are able to make their living by working."

The Berlin newspapers reprint this report and point out the fact that it is based on eye-witnesses' reports and published by a French organization.

Reports from Stockholm state that the arrest of the editor of the paper Novoye Vremya, Manilov, has caused a great political scandal. The Premier, Stuermer, has badly compromised himself in this affair. Manilov was formerly a political spy in Paris and Rome, then collaborator of the Ochrana and agent provocateur and editor of the Novoye Vremya.

In the beginning of the war Stuermer appointed him his private secretary. After his arrest, Manilov made accusations against Stuermer to the authorities and it is rumored that Stuermer will resign. In Russia, all meetings of Socialists have been forbidden. According to the Rumanian paper

'Company' Tention, Crank Up'



AUTO TRUCK COMPANY AT DRILL

Here is a picture of our boys on the Mexican border, showing an auto truck company at Nogales, Ariz., at drill. A specified manual, similar to the manual of arms, has been devised for the men who man these trucks.

©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Adeverul, the Rumanian part of Ramadan has been completely destroyed by fire. Reports from Stockholm state that, according to the paper Ruskoye Slovo, all cornsheds in the docks of Petrograd have been destroyed by an enormous conflagration.

King Ludwig of Bavaria inaugurated the new Palace of Justice at Nuernberg. In a speech, the King made the following remarks: "We do not know how long the war will go on, but we certainly know that we shall not conclude a peace which could lower us, but only such a peace giving us a better position than we had before. Long before the outbreak of the war, I repeatedly said that we could not be grateful enough towards our Emperor, who for so long a time had maintained peace. In spite of our Emperor's pacifism, we are engaged in the heaviest war and we shall stand it, thanks to the tenacity and power of resistance of our brave troops."

CAPTAIN WADE DIES

Captain J. J. Wade, in the service of the China Merchants' Company for 32 years, died Thursday in the General Hospital following an illness of one week with bronchitis. He had just returned from Japan from a holiday of three months when he became ill. Captain Wade came to China from Boston 44 years ago. He joined the service of the China Merchants' Company in 1884 and attained the rank of captain in 1902. He was one of the oldest members of the Ancient Landmark Lodge of the Masonic fraternity. The funeral will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

BIG DEMAND FOR CARS IN WEST U. S.

T. J. Toner, Maxwell Head in San Francisco, Says Estimates Must Be Revised

Indications that the 1917 selling season will find the Pacific coast consuming as many automobiles as the big eastern factories can give it, have been evident during the last week, following the announcement of the leading motor-car makers regarding their plans for the year, says the San Francisco Chronicle. The states of California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Western Montana, generally grouped as the "Coast," are usually figured on for 10 per cent of the output of machines from the leading plants.

According to the figures of T. J. Toner, head of Maxwell interests in the west, and looked upon as the best informed man in the motor-car industry in this part of the country, the 1917 demand will run far ahead of the usual 10 per cent quota. A week ago Toner was of the opinion that the previous allotment would suffice, but during the last few days he has been forced to change his estimate.

"Immediately preceding the Maxwell announcement of a cut in price, with no sacrifice in quality or change in model, we thought that approximately 12,000 cars would fill our demands for the twelve months period," said Toner, "less than a week we have been forced to revise our estimate." The demand from dealers on all sides has been so great that we are already calling on the factory to allot us more than our share.

"This condition is general throughout the territory, and in spite of conditions which ordinarily would mitigate

against a brisk automobile market. In the northwest, where the weather for the last two weeks has been anything but good for this time of year, the demand for Maxwells has been unprecedented.

"Approximately 4,000 cars were assigned to that territory. Already, with the season but a week old, we have received word from W. J. La Case, in charge of Maxwell affairs in that district, that his full quota has been exhausted and that more cars will be absolutely necessary to supply the demand."

"One of our dealers, in a comparatively small city and in the center of a territory which is not looked on exactly as a motorist's paradise, demanded 1,100 cars for his district. Two of our other distributors will take about 3,500 machines between them, and a score of others will run from 100 to 500 cars each."

"The light, efficient car is in greater demand than ever before. Not only does it please the average buyer, the man of moderate means, but owners who previously coupled efficiency and comfort with bulk and big motors have learned that the smaller machine will give them everything the larger machine can, at a minimum of expense."

Maxwell shipments are moving across the country from the big Detroit factory as rapidly as the expert traffic department can get them under way.

RUSSIAN LOAN IN JAPAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 13.—The Russian loan, opened on the 11th and closed the same morning in Tokio, was twice covered, all by private subscriptions.

GERMANS GET SWISS GOODS

Berlin Reports That Interchange Of Commodities Will Be Resumed

Berlin, August 17, (by Wireless to Sayville).—The German and Swiss Governments will resume negotiations tomorrow in regard to the exchange of commodities, the conferences at Paris having failed.

In June Germany demanded that the Swiss Government permit the exportation of cotton and foodstuffs collected by German agents, stating that if the demands were not complied with Germany would prohibit exportation of coal, iron and other materials essential for Swiss industries. The Entente Allies objected to the exportation of certain supplies to Germany and the Swiss authorities sent representatives to Paris in an effort to compose the difference.

ATTACHE'S PAPERS SEIZED

Greek Representative on Way To Berlin Arrested by Italians

London, August 17.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that an attache of the Greek Legation to Germany was arrested by Italians while on his way to Berlin and diplomatic papers in his possession were confiscated.

The Greek Minister at Rome, the dispatch says, has been instructed to take up the matter with the Italian Government.

TO DECIDE POLAND'S FUTURE

Russian Government Expected To Make Announcement Soon

London, August 13.—In a dispatch from Petrograd, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"It is expected that the Russian Government shortly will make a definite pronouncement on its policy as to the future of Poland, thus anticipating an expected proclamation of Polish autonomy by Austria-Hungary and Germany."

HARVARD DOCTORS TO FRONT

New York, August 18.—Among the first cabin passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the White Star liner Lapland were twenty-two members of the third Harvard Red Cross unit, in charge of Dr. Daniel Fiske Jones. They are going to the British Hospital on the French front to replace the first and second Harvard units. There were twelve surgeons and ten nurses in the party.

DOUBLES WINE OUTPUT

Paris, August 17.—The wine output of 1916 is estimated by the Moniteur Viticole as 900,000,000 gallons, or double that of 1915, and 40,000,000 gallons more than in 1913.

IS. CANTOROVITCH

103 BROADWAY

(Next block to Astor House)

We beg to announce that our

GREAT AUTUMN & WINTER SALE,

will commence on

Saturday, September 16th

at which over

20,000 items

will be displayed on our tables, each item

being a great bargain in itself.

ELIGIBLE SITES

for

Mills and Factories; Schools and Colleges

will soon be difficult to obtain in Shanghai and the immediate vicinity

and, furthermore, the cost will become very high at the end of the war, when the boom in land begins. If you have any schemes in hand, which necessitate the acquisition of land, you should consult us without delay.

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WORKERS ACCEPTED THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN; RAILROADS BALKED

Traffic Leaders Asked for Time;
President Spoke Of Federal
Ownership

STRIKE PREPARATIONS ON

President's Plea Brings An Offer
To Arbitrate or Leave
All to Commission

(Interesting details of President Wilson's fight to avert the threatened national railway strike in the United States, in which he was successful, are contained in the following despatch which was printed in the New York Times:)

Washington, August 18.—These were the developments of today in the effort of President Wilson to prevent a national railroad strike:

1. The four railway brotherhoods formally accepted the President's plan of settlement.

2. Thirty-one executives of railroads, whom the President had called to the White House, failed to accept the settlement plan, but agreed to consider it before giving Mr. Wilson their last word.

3. The President considered the expedient of calling to Washington the Directors of the big railroads of the United States.

The railroad Presidents were deeply impressed with what some regarded as the sensational warning of President Wilson when they met him at the White House today. Not in an appealing tone, but as man to man, President Wilson told them that the United States appeared to be drifting toward Government ownership of railroads, to which he was opposed, and that he considered that this drift of sentiment would be aggravated by a national railroad strike.

Without drawing any analogy or making any threat, the President called to the attention of the railroad executives the action of the French Government in the national French railroad strike several years ago, in calling to arms all the railroad workers and forcing them to run the trains. He did not say that the American Government would take such a step, but he did not say that it would not.

A Commanding Argument
No argument has been presented in the entire controversy, which began last March, has received as much consideration from the men who manage American railroads.

After the President was through, Hale Holden, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, spokesman for the Presidents, told Mr. Wilson that the Presidents would co-operate in an effort to make peace, but that they meant what they said when they declared that the eight-hour day was impracticable. Mr. Holden told the President the railway executives would give his proposal careful consideration and that an answer would be given later. He said that the railway Presidents realized a three-fold responsibility, to the people, to the railroads, and to the 80 per cent. of the railroad workers who were not members of the brotherhoods.

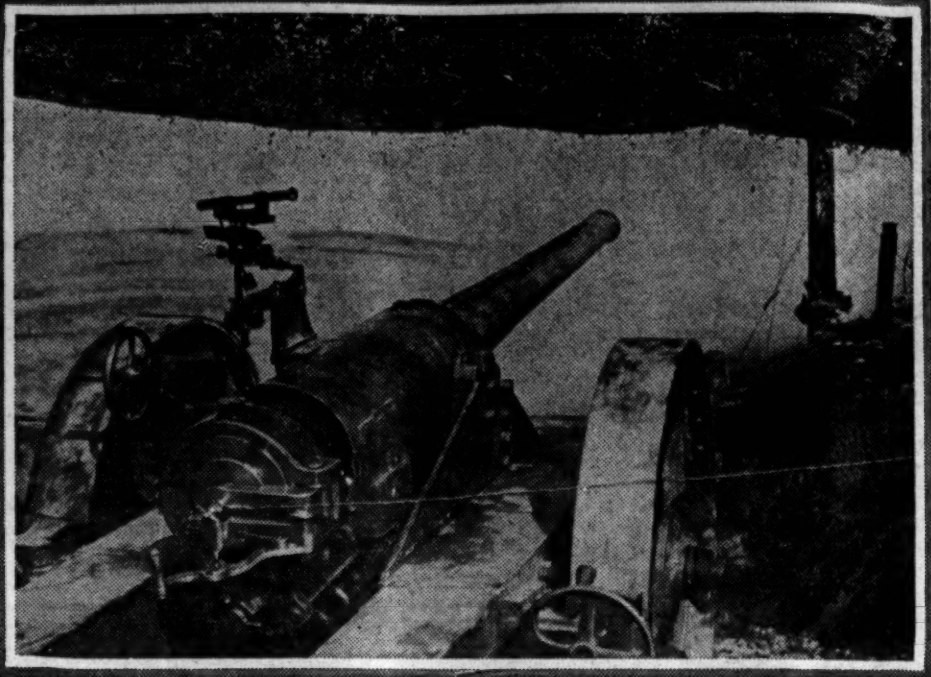
Notwithstanding the serious consideration given to the warnings of the President as to the danger of public ownership of railroads and the possibility of military operation of the trains, the Presidents and managers of the railroads after a conference which broke up late tonight, had not decided to accept the President's proposals. Instead they will submit a summary of the arguments in favor of arbitration in a final appeal to the President. This appeal will be so worded as to leave the way open for a resumption of negotiations.

Some of the railway President expressed the conviction tonight that the negotiations with the White House would not be concluded in a few days, and that each point involved would be thoroughly considered before any definite position was taken. While the Presidents have kept in touch with the situation as it developed here, it was said tonight that their attention had been largely perfunctory and that they did not have first-hand, comprehensive information on the status of the negotiations until they reached Washington and talked with the managers.

The Presidents realize that if it comes to a matter of a break with the White House some of the executives may be inclined to subordinate their convictions to President Wilson's wishes, and it has been planned to have a vote taken on each proposal made by him with the understanding that a majority vote shall bind all.

The Administration received no little surprise today when it learned from the railroad Presidents gathered here that they would rather fight the brotherhoods in a strike than agree

Big Gun Now Pounding Bulgarian Lines in Balkans



ALLIED GUN IN THE BALKANS

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Here is one of the massive guns which the Allies are using in their latest fighting against the Bulgarians and Teutons in an effort to drive them from Serbia. The whole Bulgarian-Teuton front, from Monastir to the Vardar River, a distance of 65 miles is being bombarded.

to the President's plan of settlement. The situation derives its acuteness from the fact that the brotherhoods are also ready for a fight, believing that they can get all of the wage increases they asked for, instead of the two-thirds the President's settlement would give them. The union leaders declare tonight they do not care two cents which way the railroad chieftains decide.

Both Sides Belligerent

The railroads believe they can beat the brotherhoods in three days; the brotherhoods say they can beat the roads in two days, and each side had just as lief fight it out as not. Whether the torrid weather of today has had anything to do with it or not, everybody concerned is in a belligerent attitude and threats are flying fast.

FEARS JAPAN'S TERMS WILL SHUT OPEN DOOR

J. Hamilton Lewis, U. S. Senator,
Speaks Regarding
Demand on China

San Francisco, September 7.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democratic member from Illinois of the United States Senate, has announced his opinion on the Japanese demands on China, following the Chengchiang incident. He declares that these demands may mean the closing of China's doors to trade and charges Japan, in co-operation with Great Britain, with attempting to establish the Monroe Doctrine in the Orient and hurt America's interests in that part of the world.

The United States Government has instructed its Ambassador in Tokyo to make inquiries into the Japanese demands on China.—Nichi-Nichi.

House Debate Shows Feeling

Washington, August 8.—A discussion of the British blacklist and its injurious effect on American shipping took place in the House today. This was the first official attention Congress has given to the matter.

Republicans and Democrats condemned the action of the British Government and declared their willingness to extend relief if suitable means can be found.

Impetus was given to the desire of the House for a shipping bill to give Americans greater independence in the future. Representative Adamson, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, declared he was ready to join with the Republicans in requesting the Senate to pass the bill now before it.

A sentiment for preventing any foreign ships leaving or entering American ports if they refused to carry goods of all American manufacture was manifested. It was suggested that the United States send warships with merchant vessels if there is sufficient reason to believe such vessels will be seized if they fail to observe the British blacklist.

Representative Bennet of New York spoke in behalf of a bill introduced by him to punish dis-

crimination by common carriers engaged in either interstate or foreign commerce. He called for early action on his bill, and was informed by Mr. Adamson that it would be considered as soon as a quorum of members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee returns to Washington.

Plea for United States Commerce

"Today the British merchant flag flies from the Rio Grande to the North Pole," said Mr. Bennett. "Why should America not be allowed to engage in trading without being molested? Why should they not be able to trade with South American countries without fear? As the British arms increase in strength on the Somme the British restrictions on American commerce increase."

"As a member from Texas," said Representative "Cyclone" Davis, "I want to say Great Britain is more insulting than Germany."

"I favor this motion asserting our determination that American ships be protected by the Government," said Mr. Bennett.

Representative Saunders asked Mr. Bennett if any evidence could be shown that American ships not observing the blacklist while traveling to South America would be seized by British warships.

"None of the shippers will ask for protection," Mr. Bennett replied.

"I want to know," said Mr. Davis, "if Great Britain has not so over-awed them that they are afraid to ask for protection?"

"What proof do you have," asked Mr. Saunders, "that American shippers know their goods will not be received in South American countries if they violate the Blacklist? Has Great Britain informed them she will seize the cargoes?"

Wants Edict to Britain

"For Great Britain to make any such declaration," said Mr. Bennett, "would be equivalent to a declaration of war. I contend that Congress ought to make some declaration that will let Great Britain know where we stand. When they see that a country of 110,000,000 people have made such a declaration in the interest of right they will be convinced of our position, and we will win a victory, a bloodless contest."

"Our State Department knows the conditions," said Representative Britten.

"If there is a single American shipowner," said Representative Saunders, "who is afraid that his goods will be seized, we ought to be apprised of that fact. If so, we ought to deal with it. It is a poor compliment to the merchants to say that they haven't courage enough to ask for protection."

Representative Bennett's bill is designed to punish discrimination by common carriers engaged in either interstate or foreign commerce on land or by water. This bill is planned to protect American shippers from the British blacklist. The Bennett bill makes it unlawful for any transportation company to discriminate in the hauling of goods in interstate or foreign commerce.

SWEDES SEE TRADE VICTORY

Diplomats and Exporters Hail The Change in British Blockade Order
London, August 18.—Swedish diplomatic and exporting circles here regard as a victory for Sweden, in her opposition to British blockade measures, the new British order covering exports to Sweden, under which a Swedish trade commission guarantees against re-export of the goods and their products is required.

According to these authorities, Sweden informed Great Britain early in the negotiations that she was quite willing to give Government-backed guarantees in regard to anything shipped from the United Kingdom in recognition of the right of Great Britain to regulate the destination of her own products, but at the same time positively declined to give officially or permit her citizens to give any undertaking covering imports from other nations.

The Swedish law against Sweden giving such guarantees individually was so strictly enforced that British exporters appealed to their Government, which instituted the negotiations which have been concluded by recognition of the Swedish contention through recognition of the Swedish trade commission guarantees.

WILSON WATCHING U-BOAT WARFARE

Will Break With Germany If
Pledge Is Broken, Wash-
ington Believes

IS GATHERING INFORMATION

Special Reports On Submarine
Activity in Mediterranean
Being Made

Washington, August 18.—Is Germany violating the pledges she gave to the United States Government with respect to the future conduct of submarine warfare on merchant vessels when good relations between the two nations were nearly broken during the crisis over the sinking of the Channel steamship Sussex? This question is being asked and discussed in Washington.

No responsible official of the American Government has been willing to reply categorically to the question. Secretary Lansing has said nothing to indicate that he believed these pledges had not been observed. Several days ago he made the statement that so far as official reports were available nothing had been found to show that the assurances were not being lived up to by the German Government. In official circles it has been admitted within the last few days that in the case of one vessel reported sunk in the Mediterranean it was intimated that an American, or perhaps several Americans, were on board. But this fact has not been established absolutely, and there is considerable doubt in official circles regarding this case.

The State Department has been compiling its report from diplomatic and consular officers regarding the long series of attacks recently made on merchant vessels, mainly in the Mediterranean, and has instructed its agents in certain ports along the Mediterranean littoral to make reports in greater detail regarding some of these cases. Whatever action the United States Government takes will be based not only upon facts but upon clearly established facts.

From what has been said in official circles during the last month it is gathered that President Wilson will take up the submarine controversy vigorously with Germany, and if necessary break diplomatic relations with that country if the German pledges are not lived up to by that Government. If the German Govern-

ment courts a break in friendly relations with this country the quickest way to accomplish that object will be for its Foreign Office to notify Ambassador Gerard that Germany feels that a "new situation" has arisen in which she reserves to herself the right to go ahead with submarine warfare in violation of the assurances given in her note of May 4, 1916. Such a declaration by Germany would be followed by swift action by President Wilson.

The facts of the situation are that since May 8 last German submarine Captains have been put upon their good behavior so far as this Government is concerned. On September 8 four months will have elapsed since President Wilson sent his note in which he informed the German Government that this Government expected scrupulous execution of Germany's new submarine policy, then adopted. In that period there has been no striking case of clear violation of the German pledges so far as the United States Government is aware. Many ships have been sunk. There is no clear evidence that American lives have been jeo-

pardized, or that Germany has not lived up to the pledge that was given. But the sinking of vessels, particularly in the Mediterranean, has proceeded apace with increasing regularity and it is known that officials here have been concerned over the matter.

It is argued here that if Germany intends to live up to her assurances and not defy the United States the Berlin Government will insist in its joint dealings with the Government of Franz Josef that Austrian submarines shall be careful to conduct their warfare in the Mediterranean so as not to revive or complicate the situation growing out of attacks on merchant vessels.

Honors Man Who Sunk 100 Ships
Amsterdam, August 18 (via London).—In recognition of his sinking 100 vessels of the Entente Allies, Walter Forstmann, commander of a German submarine, has received the Order of Pour le Merite from the German Emperor, says a Berlin despatch received here.

The ships sunk by him, including war vessels, aggregated 260,000 tons, and their total value is estimated at £30,000,000 the despatch adds.

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BRAVERY IS GREATEST AMONG THE CULTURED

French Scientists Find That
Years of Refinement
Bring Courage

FEAR IS THROWN ASIDE

Abbe Moreaux Believes War
Developed All Latent Forti-
tude of Race

Paris, August 1.—The discussion of courage as developed by the war and as manifested by individual soldiers under fire has drawn some interesting contributions from Dr. Charles Richet of the French Institute and the Abbe Moreaux, director of the Bourges Observatory.

Dr. Richet is of the opinion that fear and courage must be considered separately; that the former exists in certain temperaments alongside the latter; that a man may be unable to control the terrifying effect of a dangerous situation upon his physical faculties and yet stand his ground in the face of almost certain death through the exercise of his will. These men he considers the bravest of all.

Among the soldiers who hold their ground under murderous fire there are always some who are afraid and others who are not, says Dr. Richet, but all prove their bravery by still being there; the cowards have fled.

Considering the whole war, taking into account the atrocious features that have developed here and there and with all allowance made for occasional weaknesses, Dr. Richet considers that the soldiers have shown heroism that justifies a great deal of pride on the part of the present generation, in spite of the belief that seemed to prevail before the great conflict that intellectual development, with progress in science, letters and arts, while ennobling the mind, had diminished personal courage.

Most Refined Are Bravest

The question was frequently discussed as to whether the delicate and subtle culture of later years was not going to produce a tame spirited and effeminate generation, preferring well being to arduous efforts and incapable of comprehending the beauty of sacrifice. It is exactly the contrary that has been demonstrated, according to Dr. Richet; the most cultivated and refined of the young men of France and Great Britain having been those who have shown the greatest bravery. Students of the Sorbonne and other French universities, students of Eton, Oxford and Cambridge set the example.

These are the men, Dr. Richet says, who have shown most courage in its simplest form; that is to say, by supreme contempt for death, and that contempt, he concludes, is not the result of philosophical reflection, but is simply the spontaneous manifestations of inherent bravery.

Never, even among the heroes of antiquity, in the times of Leonidas, Spartacus, or Hannibal, according to Dr. Richet, was there shown so much of this kind of abnegation and so much tranquil self-sacrifice—supreme courage—as in the present conflict.

As to the men who are naturally brave and take supreme risks without requiring an effort of the will to overcome fear, Dr. Richet gives different reasons, the first of which is that some of them do not believe in danger; they imagine that they are invulnerable—that they have a lucky star; they are surrounded by a sort of optimistic fatality that gives them a feeling of security. In other cases these naturally brave men, even when they believe in danger, are not intimidated by it because they have in their own minds already made the sacrifice of their life; once that conclusion reached—to die or to be wounded is something that does not torment them.

Other Impelling Influences

Others, and perhaps the great majority, are neither those that the indifferent to death nor those who believe in their lucky star; they are men who see before them other more powerful images than that of death, such as the fatherland, sense of duty, of honor, renown of the regiment, ambition to earn praise or promotion, pride at being admired by one's comrades, and shame at being taken for a coward.

In nearly all these cases the idea of death and danger disappears and the soldier is brave without effort. He forgets every risk that he is taking in the presence of the image that he has in his mind.

The number of these naturally brave men is notably larger in daylight and in the presence of commanding officers and comrades than at night on sentry duty or on solitary mission that no witness will be able to recount. Men who acquit themselves on such missions without flinching Dr. Richet considers the bravest of all.

Habit Overcomes Fear

In the constant habit of it all notion of danger finally disappears, as in the case of aviators, most of whom the first time they are up in the air have a sensation of fear in spite of all reasoning. After a certain number of ascensions the physical manifestations of apprehension disappear; to be supported in the air by the speed of the motor seems to them to be the simplest thing possible, and certain pilots have declared that they felt

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



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LISTENING TO YOUR WIFE
TRY TO PUMP A FRIEND ABOUT
THE FISHING PARTY YOU
WERE BOTH ON FOR TWO DAYS
LAST WEEK

themselves in greater safety seated in their aeroplanes in the air than when riding in an automobile.

The hardened warriors of African campaigns, habituated to all the risks of war, were naturally more stolid under fire than young recruits who had seen nothing of military life but the barracks and the manoeuvres, and yet according to the Abbe Moreaux even those seasoned men in presence of the new and formidable dangers of scientific warfare showed so more fortitude than the young recruits who had had only a few months of preparation before facing the enemy.

Abbe Moreaux is of the opinion that the war itself has developed all the latent fortitude of the race, and he expects that the generation that has suffered this war will find itself with new resources created by it. The sentiment of union of common interest and patriotism will have been reawakened, he thinks, and many a pusillanimous creature both in the army and out of it will have a new courage both of the virtue that makes heroes. The entire nation, he thinks, will participate in this reawakening of latent forces.

PRESIDENT SIGNS U.S. SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Measure Making Provision For
\$50,000,000 Government Cor-
poration Now Law

New York, September 7.—The Shipping Bill has been signed by President Wilson and now becomes a law. The bill authorizes the formation of \$50,000,000 Government corporation to lease and buy ships.

Passed Senate by 38 to 21

The details of the United States' new Shipping Bill are given in the following story of the measure's passage by the Senate on August 18. The bill was probably slightly modified in the joint conference between representatives of the House and the Senate, but the measure which President Wilson has just signed is much the same as that described in the following account from the New York Times, dated Washington, August 18:

The bill authorizing the Government to purchase or build merchant ships "for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States," was passed by the Senate tonight and sent back to the House, which had passed the measure in May. The difference between the two houses will be harmonized by the customary Joint Conference Committee. The final vote was 38 to 21, all in the affirmative being democrats and all in the negative Republicans.

The bill provides for the creation of a Shipping Board and appropriates \$50,000,000 to be raised by the sale of Panama Canal Bonds.

Several Amendments in Senate

Several amendments to the bill were made in the Senate today. One reduced from \$10,000 to \$7,500, the salaries to be paid to members of the Shipping Board. Not a voice was raised against the motion when Senator Smith of Georgia offered it. Another amendment changed the provision for disposing of the Government ships by private or public sale so as to compel competitive bids to be advertised for

Senator Gallinger offered this amendment. He was also the author of another amendment, which was accepted by Senator Fletcher, in charge of the measure, requiring that clerks and other employees of the Shipping Board should be taken from the eligible list of the Civil Service Commission.

Senator Borah met with failure in an effort, backed by his fellow Republicans, to attach the literacy clause of the Immigration bill to the shipping measure as an amendment. It was rejected by a vote of 39 to 20. Mr. Borah's amendment provided that no ship purchased under the act should carry any immigrant who could not read or write. Later Mr. Borah offered the entire immigration bill as an amendment. Thirty seven Democrats voted it down over the votes of twenty Republicans and two Democrats, Ashurst of Arizona and Myers of Montana. The Republicans were gleeful over making the Democrats declare themselves.

Underwood Defends It

Spirited debate marked the final hours of the bill's consideration. Senator Underwood, while defending the provisions of the measure, said that on account of the high degree of

efficiency required of the ships to be owned by the Government, the Government would not be able to purchase any ships now built. This brought from Senator Warren an observation as to whether this indicated that the bill meant nothing. Responding in the negative, Mr. Underwood pointed out that the Government would be able to build ships and could build them cheaper than ships are ordinarily built for in this country for the reason that they would be constructed according to pattern. The high cost of ship construction in America, he said, was due partly to the fact that they were not built along the same lines. If built according to pattern they would be cheaper, he said.

Amendments made in the bill by the Senate Democratic caucus, in addition to those adopted today, include the following changes from the provisions of the bill as it passed the House.

The Government is not to purchase any ship flying the flag of a belligerent nation or any ship already engaged in American trade unless it is about to be withdrawn from that trade.

No ship shall be acquired by the

Government which is below 75 per cent of its original efficiency. The Government must not under-

take to operate merchant ships unless all efforts fail to negotiate satisfactory leases or sales to private corporations. The Government reserves the right to prescribe conditions under which its ships shall be operated by private concerns and in what service they shall engage.

Cabinet Is Eliminated

It was the matter of operation that prevented the enactment of the bill last year. The opposition to having the Government operate as well as own merchant ships was so great in the Senate that the measure failed of passage and had to be amended this session so as to eliminate the Government operation feature.

Most of the provisions of the House bill were retained by the Senate. One important amendment made by the Senate in addition to those noted was the elimination of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce as ex officio members of the Shipping Board. The House provided for a board of seven members, including the two Cabinet officers. The Senate amendment provides for a board of five members.

The bill would authorize the Shipping Board to organize one or more corporations with a total capital stock not exceeding \$50,000,000. The Government, through the board, to subscribe for a majority on the stock. The corporations would be empowered to purchase, construct, equip, lease, charter, and operate merchant vessels in the commerce of the United States. Operation of ships by the Government corporations would be limited to a period of five years after the close of the European war.

A radical change in American merchant marine policy is provided

in a Senate amendment permitting Government acquired vessels, whether foreign or domestic built, to enter the coastwise trade of the United States.

The bill would give proposed Shipping Board regulatory authority over water carriers of the country in interstate commerce, with power to regulate rates, but would exempt from this regulation inland water traffic except that on the Great Lakes. The President would be authorized to take possession, for naval purposes, any vessel acquired under the act, with reasonable compensation to persons dispossessed. There are many other miscellaneous provisions making minor changes in shipping regulations.

U.S. CONGRESS CHANGES POSITION ON BLACKLIST

But Some of Measures Against
Belligerents' Policies
Are Retained

Washington, September 7.—The amendment to the Revenue Bill, passed by the Senate Tuesday, which empowers the President to inaugurate retaliatory measures against citizens of those states that interfere with the United States mails, has been stricken out by the joint conference of the House and the Senate.

Many of the features of the bill aimed against the blacklisting policies of belligerents were retained and have the approval of the State Department.—Jiji.

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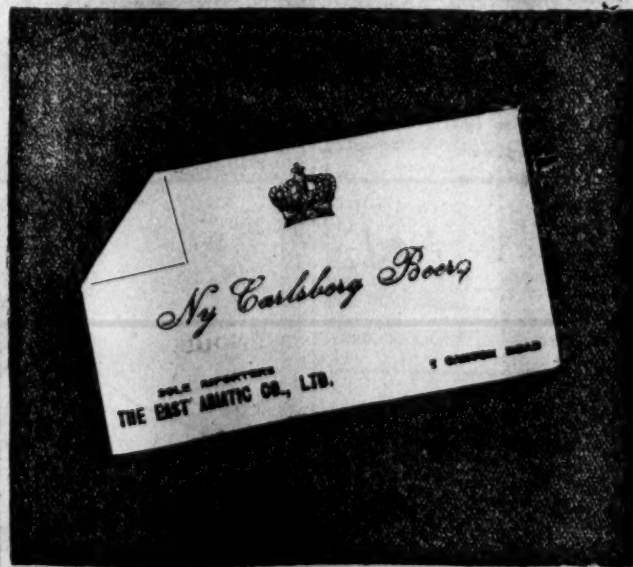
Total number of Bonds which participated in the Drawing:

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders \$6,258, representing 25% of \$25,032 being premium on 2,088 bonds for the month of September, 1916.

Holder of Bond No	1081 receives	\$2,000
" " " 919	"	1,600
" " " 988	"	800
" " " 860	"	200
" " " 1887	"	174
" " " 625	"	160
Holders of following 202 Bonds receive each \$12. in all		\$2,424
Total amount reimbursed		\$6,258

Nos. of 202 Bonds

7	154	281	381	504	609	862	998	1117	1264	1420	1630	1834	2033
15	168	253	385	516	671	871	1041	1136	1268	1468	1634	1846	2039
41	196	290	388	518	783	875	1013	1150	1279	1485	1646	1854	2049
63	205	300	396	520	715	879	1020	1157	1298	1468	1688	1861	2052
72	213	309	405	536	717	882	1031	1174	1305	1479	1716	1868	2062
74	219	313	427	547	727	897	1035	1184	1326	1493	1741	1875	2065
82	222	315	429	548	731	904	1040	1190	1334	1520	1756	1884	2074
83	227	321	432	578	739	906	1046	1204	1342	1529	1769	1892	2077
97	249	323	435	582	744	908	1048	1206	1364	1541	1783	1905	
104	251	328	438	586	754	915	1050	1213	1366	1558	1790	1909	
106	252	335	445	589	785	954	1056	1223	1371	1571	1801	1924	
106	253	342	477	617	799	965	1061	1227	1375	1582	1804	1929	
121	256	355	482	651	817	969	1096	1239	1390	1610	1805	1941	
127	265	371	483	833	835	982	1097	1254	1394	1627	1827	1963	
142	278	372	582	656	849	985	1119	1257	1400	1629	1832	1965	



SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

NAVY CHAMPIONSHIP
SERIES STARTS TODAY

Brooklyn and Flotilla Ball Teams
On Edge For The Big
Frays

Baseball Today 2.45 p.m.
U.S.S. Brooklyn v. Flotilla Team
The Shanghai baseball public is to be congratulated upon having the games for the championship of the Asiatic Fleet played upon local grounds. It is the first time that this event has taken place here, in fact it is without doubt the biggest baseball series ever staged at this port.

Here are two teams that have for months past trained with this very event in mind and have had plenty of time at their disposal to get into trim. "Cap" Eysinger has had his string of players on edge for some time holding down regular places for this series. They have taken an exceedingly serious view of it. They will go into today's game with blood in their eyes in order to get a start by winning the first game.

The series is to consist of five games if that number proves necessary. That is, if one team wins three straight, or three out of four that team will, of course be champion of the fleet. But if each team succeeds in winning two games the fifth game will be necessary. The games are scheduled for today, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday at 2.45 p.m.

The Flotilla team is made up of men from the various ships of the Torpedo Boat Flotilla stationed in Philippine waters. They are the pick of a large number of men, and that means that there has been keen competition for places for this trip. Their manager has had but one thing in mind in bringing his team up here, namely, beating the Brooklyn, and therefore from the opening of the first inning it will mean a hot fight for every run.

The stands are still up so there is ample room for spectators, and it gives the committee of the baseball club great pleasure to be able to present such a treat to the members and friends of the club.

Play will be called promptly at 2.45 p.m. The local club will furnish the umpires. Mr. Moss will be the official scorer.

Today's Cricket

S.C.C. v. S.R.C.

This match will be played today at 2.00 p.m. on the S.C.C. ground.

The following will represent the S.C.C.—G. M. Billings, D. Campbell, W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, W. J. Hawkins, H. D. Hilliard, P. T. Hoilander, V. H. Lanning, E. W. Stagg, E. G. Tait and W. C. D. Turner (Captain).

Reserves—H. W. P. McMeekin and W. E. Anderson.

The following will represent the Shanghai Recreation Club—W. J. Haynes, T. Wallace, T. Main, T. Wigton, W. E. Wilson, T. W. R. Wilson, H. J. Cooper, J. Quayle, C. Bhoora, F. Milner and E. I. M. Barrett (Capt.).

Reserve: R. J. S. Brandt. Umpire R. Phillips.

Hanbury O.B. v. Public School O.B.
This match will be played on the Shanghai Recreation Club's Ground today at 2.15 p.m.

T.H.S.O.B.C.—L. P. Quincey, A. S. Ahmed, T. H. Porter, F. Whittack, A. Madar, G. V. Jensen, J. V. Jensen, H. J. Ambrose, C. Johansen, A. R. Madar, C. A. Sullivan, A. J. Willis (Capt.).

The following will represent the Shanghai Public School Old Boys—E. J. Cooke, J. J. Ellis, J. P. Hawes, A. M. A. Hansen (Captain), A. Guillerrez, A. H. Leslie, F. Madar, G. Madar, C. E. Ollerdesen, A. N. Oller, and A. H. dos Remedios.

S.C.C. 2nd v. Shanghai School Boys
This match will be played today, on St. Andrew's ground, at 2.00 p.m.

The following will represent the S.C.C.—W. E. Anderson, J. Cockin, D. H. Cooke, E. O. Cumming, E. Toeg, H. Langley, C. Lowe, H. W. P. McMeekin, C. E. M. Thomson, W. H. L. Warrenner and R. Grimshaw (Capt.).

Reserves—Geo. Howell and T. Smeaton.

The following team will play for the School—O. Bauld (H.T.C.S.), Beck (S.F.X.C.), Dickson (Capt.) (S.F.X.C.), L. Goldman (P.S.), T. Murray (S.F.X.), J. Pearson (P.S.), T. Pearson (P.S.), F. Ollerdesen (P.S.), de Silva (S.F.X.), A. Sousa (P.S.), R. Tiffin (H.T.C.S.).

Reserve—A. Goldman, Richard, and Guillerrez.

S.N.R. Club v. S.M. Police

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway team for this match which will be played on the Race Course at 3 p.m. today will be selected from the following:

F. D. Mulvey, (Captain) P. D. Sullivan, Ho Wing-ching, W. T. Manley, E. T. Forester, C. L. W. Bailey, B. L. Cheetham, H. Moran, F. Dunstan, G. Danson, D. McKay, Ho Wing-chuen.

INTERPORT LAWN BOWLS

Shanghai v. Hankow

The Hankow Interport team will arrive here today and their first match will be against an all-Shanghai team on the S. L. B. C. ground (No. 4 Rink) in the afternoon. The following will represent Shanghai:—Skip—G. McMurdo (Yangtzepoo). 2.—H. Veitch (S. R. C.). 3.—G. B. Stormes (Junior Golf Club).

1.—O. Crewe Read (S. L. B. C.). The game will commence at 3 p.m., and a photograph of the two teams will first be taken.

The Hankow Team will consist of the following:—Laidlaw, Manwaring, Haynes and Godwin. S. L. B. C. v. Hankow

The following team will represent the S. L. B. C. in a match against Hankow on Sunday morning:—L. Evans (skip), A. D. Bell, G. L. Campbell and O. Crewe Read.

Recs. v. Hankow

The following have been selected to represent the Club against Hankow on Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m.:—

Messrs. R. J. Bowerman, A. Eek, H. Veitch, W. J. Ward.

TENNIS

Cercle Sportif Handicaps

Beginning this afternoon, if the weather is favorable, a start will be made in the annual handicap tennis matches under the auspices of the Cercle Sportif Francaise. The drawings for the gentlemen's singles and doubles and for the ladies' singles took place yesterday afternoon and the results are posted on the club notice board. Those who have entered are requested to acquaint themselves with the results of the drawings at once. The committee are anxious to have the playing start this afternoon and request the players to keep well in mind the finishing up of the matches as early as possible as the evenings are getting shorter.

Lancastrian Mixed Doubles

The final in the above competition will be played at Wayside Park this afternoon. The finalists are Miss Beck and P. Isherwood (owe 30) v. Miss Pilcher and E. B. Broadrick (scratch). The prizes in this competition have been kindly provided by Mr. C. M. Bain, President of the Association of Lancastrians in China.

PROTEST ON CARGO SEIZURE

State Department Fears for Our Trade with Philippines

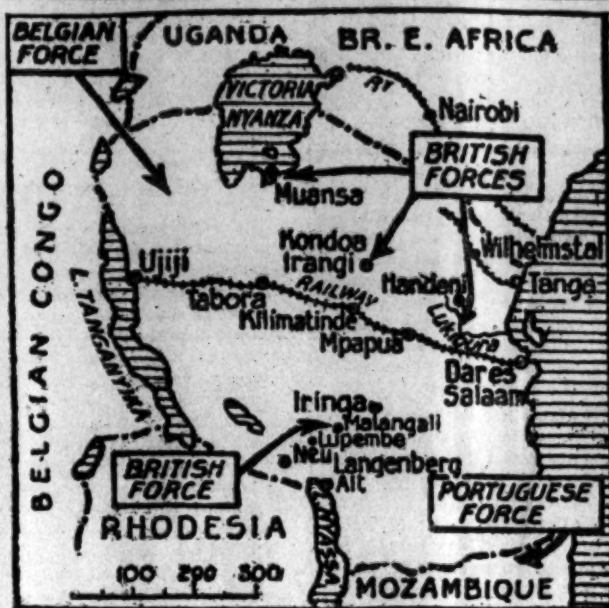
Washington, August 18.—Possibility that the seizure at Hongkong of American goods on the British steamer Kafue, from New York to Manila, following a similar seizure of goods on the steamer Chinese Prince and two Spanish vessels, may foreshadow a general interference with American trade with the Philippines, led the State Department today to send for full details from the American Consul at Hongkong with the view of making a strong protest.

The goods on the Kafue were confiscated by British authorities on the suspicion that they were consigned to German firms in the Philippines. Officials here point out that they were sent from one American harbor to another and partly consigned to firms wholly American. It is understood here that no interference has been placed on British firms doing the same business with the Philippines.

Manila, August 18.—An unidentified British cruiser today entered the bay and came to within four miles of Manila Harbor, when it turned and departed.

The Insular Government is considered making a protest, charging a violation of neutrality on the ground that the cruiser was on an observation trip.

Allies Closing on Last German Colony



According to reports from London, British and Belgian forces are gradually closing in on the German forces in the last remaining portion of German East Africa. Mpanza is expected to fall any day and the whole of the Lake Tanganyika region is now in the hands of the Belgians and the British. South of Lake Victoria Nyanza the British and Belgian columns are closely pressing the Germans on the roads to Tabora.

News Brevities

The Very Reverend A. J. Walker returned to Shanghai from Weihaiwei by the Koonghing after a short vacation yesterday afternoon. He is looking remarkably fit and ready for any amount of work.

The American mail being taken by the Navy Collier Ajax, which was to have closed at noon yesterday, will not close until noon today, as the ship's departure has been delayed 24 hours. This mail will be transferred to an army transport at Nagasaki for direct shipment to San Francisco.

URGES A DEFENSE BOARD

Navy League Wants Co-ordination In Building New Ships

Washington, Aug. 17.—In the current issue of its official organ, "Sea Power," the Navy League of the United States goes on record in a leading editorial article in favor of the creation of a National Defense Commission.

"The Navy League," says the article, "is moved to its vitals when it contemplates the expenditure of \$500,000,000 in building a fleet which has not been designed, and the ultimate vision of which is in an old man's mind. It believes that the most skilled organization that it is possible for a great nation to develop should take in hand the building of the new navy, and that Congress should provide the funds on the budget system."

"The Navy League believes that the plans of the Navy Department should supplement, and be supplemented by, those of the War Department, and that the two should be affected largely by the national policies which rest in the hands of the State Department; that these three great departments, which have to do with war, may be coordinated, and that the whole problem of national defense may be properly presented to Congress, the league urges a National Defense Commission.

"The league holds that advancement by selection, whereby men of marked ability may gain, at an earlier age, those posts that require unusual talents, is a reform that should be initiated without delay."

SULPHATE PRODUCERS QUIT

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 17.—German producers in Chile of sulphate of magnesia will close their works at the end of the present month. The mines to be shut down yield about 15 per cent of the total Chilean export of this product.

Shipping Bulletins

The silk carried by the N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura Maru which sailed hence on August 13 arrived at New York via Great Northern Railway on the 12 inst.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias arrived in Singapore last week with 23 of the crew of the shipwrecked s.s. Pingsuey bound from Cape Town to Hongkong.

LESS GERMAN LIVE STOCK

Enormous Decrease in Pigs, Moderate Shrinkage in Cattle

The Hague, August 17, (via London).—The Berlin Reichsanzeiger, the German official organ, a copy of which has been received here, contains the final figures of the empire-wide cattle census of December 1, 1915. These, compared with the figures of the census of the same date in 1914, show decreases in all heads, especially of pigs. Swine decreased by 8,054,000 to 17,287,000, and horned cattle by 1,512,000 to 20,317,000. Horses decreased by 94,000, calves 673,000, and sheep 398,000.

In Germany, according to the census of December 1, 1914, there were 3,441,307 horses, exclusive of army horses, and 5,451,570 sheep.

NAVAL BILL PLEASES DEWEY

Says It Is Victory for Country, And Means Our Safety

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 17.—The Naval bill, as approved by the Senate and House conferees today, is a victory for the country, according to Admiral George Dewey, who made the first statement here today he has given to the public in several months. "In battleships, a fighting fleet equal to any corresponding number of ships under any flag, lies our future safety at sea," the Admiral declared. "We have made the right start."

"Congress has voted for a naval program which within three years will make this country a good second among the naval powers, because public sentiment all over the country demanded action. The bill is no less a victory for the Navy Department, the personnel of the fighting forces on the sea, and every one else committed to a rational naval policy for this country."

"The bill is the best naval measure, in my opinion, Congress has ever enacted. It is a fulfillment upon an even broader scale of the program that was mapped out by the General Staff created by President Roosevelt. That board, of which it is my privilege to be the head, recommended the working out of practically the same result in five years at an expenditure of \$500,000,000 of what is to be accomplished in three years at a cost of \$600,000,000."

"I take it that this country has pinned its faith upon battleships. Therein lies our future safety on the seas. We must be prepared to meet any would-be invader a thousand miles at sea, give him battle and put him to flight. Congress has taken the step which will enable us to do this thing, for no nation which there is even a remote possibility that we may go to war is prepared to meet so large a naval program. If we have secret enemies we have confounded them by a great patriotic step."

Admiral Dewey gave to the Women's Branch of the Navy League, an organization of millions of women, of which Mrs. Dewey is the national head, much of the credit for the passage of the greater navy bill.

CHAMPION OARSMAN KILLED

Sinagaglia, Who Won Diamond Sculls, Among Carso Dead

London, Aug. 17.—Lieutenant Giuseppe Sinagaglia of Como, Italy, the Italian oarsman, who won the Diamond Sculls at Henley in 1914, has been killed during the fighting on the Carso Plateau, says a Central News dispatch from Milan today.

GERMAN SHIP TORPEDOED

Steamer Weser of Hamburg Was Sunk by a Submarine

London, August 17.—The sinking of the German steamship Weser of Hamburg 1,023 tons gross, by a submarine a fortnight ago is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The crew was saved.

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WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather.
Moderate northerly breezes all
along the coast. Bad weather on
the China Sea between Luzon and
Annam.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 16, 1916

Striking Germany Through Persia (New York Sun)

PERSIA is on the crossroads between Europe and the Orient; it is the link connecting the British and Russian empires, and through it passes Russia's roadway to the south and the land route from the West to India and Central Asia. It is, thus, the key to the middle East, and an alliance such as is reported from Petrograd, of Russia, Great Britain and Persia, has more significance than "the strengthening of the friendly relations" between these countries.

Persia now has been so thoroughly partitioned that its interests were not the paramount consideration in the pact. Apparently a commission including representatives of Great Britain and Russia is to decide what assistance Persia requires from England and how Russia is to control the expenditures. A military force is to be developed by the Russians in the north and another by the British in the south. While this arrangement may be to the temporary advantage of Persia, it practically gives two powerful neighbors the control of Persian finances and army.

The foundation of the present friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia was the convention of 1907 by which these two old enemies were to end their intrigues in Tibet and to divide Persia into two zones of influence. The unusual quality of this agreement was its frankness; Russia was to be undisturbed in the north, Great Britain was to control the Persian Gulf and adjacent Persian territory.

Through this agreement German schools in northern Persia lost their influence and the business of German banks decreased. The Kaiser was forced to negotiate with his two rival Powers to remove the blockade on his Bagdad railway. He was allowed to extend the line across the Persian border, but he was compelled to withdraw opposition to Russian railroad building in the north. He was still in negotiation with Great Britain for the exploitation of the Mesopotamian oil fields and the navigation of the Tigris when the war began.

The new alliance shuts Germany entirely out of Persia; so far as trade conditions are concerned it is equal to the conquest of a colony. In other respects both Russia and Great Britain have taken advantage of the war to strengthen their positions in this part of the East. The British are in control of the lower Mesopotamian valley and they have shown increased interest in southern Persia. In their advance into eastern Turkey the Russians occupied Esfahan and made northern Persia a base for operations. They have just opened a railway from their frontier to Tabriz and have undertaken the extension of the line to connect up through Baluchistan with the British Indian railway system at Peshawar.

In strengthening their control of the Asiatic situation Russia and England seem determined to crush the Kaiser's hopes of expansion in Asia and of an empire in the East.

An Unobserved Centenary

THE stethoscope was discovered by the great French physician Laennec in 1816. While medical men realize the value of this instrument of diagnosis in their professional pursuits, the lay public may properly be reminded of the saving of life attributable to it. The Journal of the American Medical Association appropriately recalls the anniversary. The name is derived from two Greek words meaning "the breast" and "examine." It is used to discover sounds in the heart and lungs which indicate certain diseased conditions of these organs. It is an amusing historical fact that the discovery of this precious instrument was due to the good doctor's prudence, as is ingeniously told in his own words: "I was consulted by a young woman laboring under general symptoms of diseased heart, and in whose case percussion and the ap-

plication of the hand were of little avail on account of the great degree of fatness. The other method, immediate percussion, being rendered inadmissible by the age and sex of the patient, I happened to recollect a simple and well known fact in acoustics, and fancied at the same time that it might be turned to some use on the present occasion.

"The fact I allude to is the augmented impression of sound when conveyed through certain solid bodies, as when we hear the scratch of a pin at one end of a piece of wood on applying the ear to the other. Immediately on this suggestion I rolled a quire of paper into a kind of cylinder and applied one end of it to the region of the heart and the other to my ear, and was not a little surprised and pleased that I could thereby perceive the action of the heart in a manner more clear and distinct than I had ever been able to do by immediate application of the ear.

"The consequence is that I have been enabled to discover a set of new signs of diseases of the chest, for the most part certain, simple and prominent, and calculated perhaps to render diagnosis of diseases of the heart, lungs and pleura as decided and circumstantial as the indications furnished to the surgeon by the introduction of the finger or the sound in complaints wherein these are used."

Like any other advances in medicine—and for that matter in other branches of knowledge—Laennec's stethoscope did not escape criticism and even ridicule. But the greatness of the discovery was developed through its usefulness in the daily routine work of the physician, who found it more useful as he became the better informed of its helplessness in diagnosis of diseases.—Exchange.

Poor Books Of The Young Fry

(New York Sun)

The Sunday Sun's book reviewer, telling of the useful work of John Cotton Dana of the Newark Free Public Library, called attention to the list of authors whose books were most frequently called for in the public libraries a dozen years ago. The list was headed by Marion Crawford, Rosa Nouchette Carey and Alexander Dumas.

An illuminating parallel is found in the first instalment of "A History of the New York Public Library," published in that library's July bulletin. Joseph Green Cogswell, the New England school teacher who became the mentor of John Jacob Astor in the matter of libraries, was almost as curious as Mr. Dana to learn what the public was reading. The Astor Library in Lafayette Place was opened on January 9, 1854, with about 90,000 volumes, and Cogswell watched the public with keen eye.

"Everything goes on very smoothly," he wrote to George Ticknor after his dear library had been open six weeks. "The readers average from one to two hundred daily and they read excellent books, except the young fry, who employ all the hours they are out of school in reading the trashy, as Scott, Cooper, Dickens, Punch, and the Illustrated News. Even this is better than spinning street yarns, and as long as they continue perfectly orderly and quiet, as they now are, I shall not object to their amusing themselves with poor books."

Poor books! Then what did a librarian of that day consider good books? Well, the books asked for at the Astor Library when its doors were first opened were Woodhouse's "Astronomy," Frontinus's "Asiatic Researches," Abernathy on diseases of the stomach, Moore's poem, Cuvier's "Animal Kingdom," Goldsmith's works, and some others not quite so light. The right thinking citizen, as the Evening Post of that period doubtless called him, had no time for froth. He wanted to read something that would last. But the young fry, who did not know what literature was and were quite devoid of culture, sat down and frittered away the golden hours by reading "Ivanhoe" and "The Spy" and "David Copperfield." And we fancy that as the years went on these lowbrow fry haunted the Astor Library waiting for a chance at "A Tale of Two Cities," "Our Mutual Friend" and the other "poor books" which Dickens kept on turning out. Some of these are still observed on the shelves from which Frontinus's "Asiatic Researches" is unaccountably missing.

The attitude of the librarian has changed. Dr. Cogswell wanted to give the people books that they ought to read. Mr. Dana gives them what they will read. But the reader does not seem to change much. He knows what he wants and hunts it out, whether it be Scott or Crawford or Chambers. Sometimes, but not always, the reader and Dana agree on the same author, and then, indeed, is the author on Olympus.

India Normal Despite German Agitators

Their Efforts to Foment Trouble Among Natives Have Failed Thus Far, Declares Official of British Indian Government

Such uprisings as have occurred on the frontier of India since the beginning of the war in Europe have been, for the most part, in the same regions and among the same tribes where periodical troubles are always looked for by the British Government more or less as a matter of course. Some such troubles would have occurred, no doubt, had there been no war. The difference to be attributed to the situation in Europe has been in perhaps a little greater frequency of disorder and a more bitter fanaticism. But, even so, the troubles have not approached in seriousness the uprisings of 1897, in spite of the efforts of the Turks and Germans to incite disorders on the Afghanistan border and to persuade the Ameer of Afghanistan to convert his country from a buffer State, subsidized by England, into a country actively hostile to the British in India.

Aside from the border troubles that may be charged up directly to the account of England's enemies, there were, soon after the outbreak of war, in remote parts of the Punjab various attacks of the debtor Mohammedans upon the Hindu grain dealers to whom they owe money. In these riots, which were fairly numerous, but isolated in the localities in which they occurred and not particularly serious, the Mohammedans evidently took it for granted that England had withdrawn so many troops for the fighting in Flanders that there were not enough left for effective policing in India. Hence the efforts of the debtors to get rid of their bills by destroying the creditors or their accounts. But this did not altogether new way of paying old debts was not successful, and was soon given up when the drafting of troops and police into the districts affected gave the lie to the rumors of the weakening of the Government.

That is about the way the present situation in India is summed up by Lieut. Col. Charles Archer, just retired and now on his way home to England by way of America after thirty-three years in the British Government service in India. Of recent years his post has been in Baluchistan, the most recently acquired part of the Indian Empire, and one which borders on sections where the enemies of England have their best opportunity to make trouble.

"Of course," said Colonel Archer, "we have the danger of uprisings among the trans-frontier tribes always with us, and always will have it, because of the fanaticism of the tribes. They are easily disturbed under normal conditions, and, naturally, the excitement of war makes them more susceptible to agitation than usual. For the last two years the Turks have been instigating the border tribes, for example, the Mohmands, to raid British territory. These raids, however, have been handled by local forces with little difficulty. No doubt there is always more danger of this sort of thing spreading, but after two years of the war abroad the people who are trying to stir up trouble for us in Asia have not succeeded in bringing about a situation anywhere near as serious as was the wave of fanaticism that ran over the entire border in 1897, when our forts were attacked and the whole border was ablaze.

"In Afghanistan and in the 'No Man's Land' on the border, the mullahs, or Mohammedan priests, have tremendous influence with all the tribes, and, naturally enough, being themselves extraordinarily ignorant and bigoted, they are perfectly willing to listen to the many Turkish emissaries who have moved freely back and forth between Turkey and Afghanistan for many years. Many of the drillmasters in the Afghan Army have for some years past been Turks. Furthermore, it is generally believed that German agents have recently been coming to Kabul and co-operating with the Turks in the work of incitement. If so, the Germans must have made their way through Persia in small groups.

"Not only have the agents of the enemy countries in Europe been trying to make capital out of tribal fanaticism on the border, but they have no doubt been at work on the Ameer himself and his advisers, trying to persuade them to disregard the obligations of that country to England and to join in active warfare against us.

"Should such efforts succeed, there is no doubt that Afghanistan could make us a certain amount of trouble. The country has a fairly numerous army well supplied with arms, though probably deficient in training and discipline. Moreover, for a dozen years or more there have been large imports

of rifles from Germany and France and, I fear, also from England, but this lively trade in rifles, which was through Muscat, now occupied by us, has been stopped. These munitions have been imported not mainly to equip the regular army of the Ameer, who has his own sources of supply and have been put in the hands of the warlike hill tribes, which in their own mountains are much more formidable than the regulars.

"If Afghanistan should ever become hostile, we should, I presume, simply await the arrival of their forces down on the plains, where the British and Indian troops would have little difficulty in handling them.

"It is, however, very unlikely that the Ameer can be persuaded to take up with Germany and Turkey at the expense of violating his engagements with us. He is too astute a ruler for that, and his visit to India in 1896 did much to convince him that Great Britain is the best friend he can have. Moreover, I feel convinced that he has been strongly impressed by England's action in undertaking a gigantic and perilous war in fulfillment of her treaty obligation to protect Belgium. This, I firmly believe, has been a main factor in securing the loyal co-operation of the Princes and peoples of India, and to the Ameer it must appeal with special force because, under our treaty with Afghanistan, made with his father in 1852, we guarantee the integrity of his kingdom against external aggression. Further, under this arrangement his country is literally subsidized by England and is therefore sure of enough revenue from the outside for an orderly conduct of its domestic government and affairs. On his part the Ameer has engaged to have no foreign relations whatever except through us. But we have placed no limitation on the size of his army, no restrictions whatever on his domestic government and trade with neighboring countries. In fact, in all matters except foreign relations, his State is completely autonomous. Since the opening of the war the Ameer has repeatedly declared his firm intention of maintaining absolute neutrality, and he has acted most loyally in enforcing order on those parts of his frontier which march with India.

"Except for the raiding along the border, the interest of the bulk of the native Indian population in the war has been sporadic, depending entirely upon some incident touching the country itself, such as the departure of native troops or the exploits of the Emden in the Autumn of 1914. This German war vessel, besides sinking a number of ships manned by Indian crews, actually dropped a few shells on Madras, and there was no superstitious fear which the natives did not entertain concerning that craft. They thought she could fly and they thought she could dive, for the war news of submarines and aeroplanes takes a strange blend in the minds of the native Indian.

"One bad effect of the war in India, as elsewhere, has been the increase in prices, but there is no danger of any suffering of such intensity as used to come periodically to the people of India in the famine years before England had developed communication and transportation systems by which it is now possible to convey food from the sections which have had good harvests to those where the crops have failed. In the old days it was not only impossible to make such exchanges, but there would be whole regions with many thousands of people starving to death and unable to get help from surrounding territory where there was plenty. Then, too, the irrigation development has done much to solve India's chief problem and avert famines. These famines have always been due to climatic conditions. Ninety per cent. of the population are in agriculture, and very many have always depended on the northeast and southwest monsoons for the success of their crops, and any failure of these always meant, and still means in parts, very great scarcity. But now irrigation has assured the fertility of many millions of acres throughout the country, safeguarding the regions thus affected against crop failure, regardless of the monsoon, and adding largely to the stocks of food. This is not to say, however, that the dependence of the vast majority of this enormous and rapidly increasing population on a single and relatively uncertain trade such as agriculture does not still remain a serious evil. To my mind the path of material and moral progress in India lies through the judicious development of other industries, accompanied by such a spread of education as will impose

prudent checks on the rate of increase of population. "In spite of India's comparative backwardness in economic development, her confusion of tongues, and the apparently irreconcilable animosities of her many nationalities and creeds, there is already in India the beginning of something like a national self-consciousness, and with it has come a vague craving for self-government.

"It is not surprising that individuals of the better educated and more receptive Indian races, imbibing the spirit of self-government from the English themselves and English literature, should have become eager to carry it to all lengths before the conditions which alone can make its realization possible—a more or less homogeneous nation with a common language and sufficiently advanced for self-government—have come into existence. This is what lies at the root of the unrest and sedition in India of which we have heard so much.

"But though it is necessary firmly and patiently to guard against the dangers caused by this 'impatient idealism,' as Lord Morley has called it, which would destroy the very conditions essential for the further progress of India, it is necessary also to recognize that the aspirations which lie at its root have been created by our own action and are legitimate, and that our success in India will depend in the long run on the degree in which, while maintaining security, peace, and order, we are able gradually to introduce a larger and larger element of self-government into our institutions, and, as India in the course of centuries is by slow degrees welded into a nation, to insure that the members of that nation have been gradually and progressively trained to govern themselves.

"A good deal has already been done in this direction by the gradual introduction of the elective elements in municipal and even in general government, and by experiments in representative government and in universal compulsory education made in some of the more advanced native States which enjoy almost unrestricted autonomy in internal affairs; and I believe that it is because the great mass of Indians feel, consciously or obscurely, that only under English protection and guidance is this future development possible, that there has been such almost universal loyalty to British rule in the present great struggle against the forces opposed to freedom and self-government—loyalty which has been conspicuous even among those who are ordinarily violent critics of our Government."

'The Sunshine City'

Russia's Future Capital?

By Hamilton Fyfe

(Daily Mail)

KIEFF.

When first I travelled, years ago, through Russia I thought Kieff the best city in the empire. I am here for the third time during the war and my earlier impression remains; has, indeed, been strengthened. If I were obliged to live anywhere in Russia I would live in Kieff. Its attractions are vouched for by the large number of "retired" people, soldiers and officials mostly, who go thither to end their days. It draws them with a magnet which no other Russian city possesses. Although it is in the south of Russia its climate is severe. It endures a long and hard, but healthy winter. Yet it has most of the features which we associate with southern cities. It is, to begin with, a city of flowers. From May to September it grows for itself the lilies and violets, the roses and carnations which are sold at every street corner. During the months of snow and ice the flowers are in the shop windows—exquisite displays from Polish gardeners' hothouses and from Nice.

Next, Kieff is a city of spacious, airy green. The streets are broad. The shops are handsome and display their wares far more attractively than those of Petrograd or Moscow. There are wide, shady boulevards where the sunshine filters through the leafage of slim poplar and spreading chestnut. Life in the cafes is genial and brisk. The women are pretty. The men's faces suggest intelligence. One notices immediately that Kieff is a "dressed" place. Not over-dressed, but with a suggestion of Parisian style, Parisian sureness of charm.

In Petrograd one feels that the inhabitants do not enjoy life. In Moscow they enjoy eating and drinking. In Kieff they enjoy everything—or, at any rate, they look as if they did. A Belgian officer with whom I fell into talk at a restaurant praised the trimness and gaiety of the place. "Can you commence un peu se ressembler a Bruxelles?" ("It is a little like Brussels"), he said, with a home-sick sigh.

I found a flower-market at the end of the fine main street, the Kresh-

chatik, which, after this, reminded me "a little" of the one in the Grand Place before the beautiful Flemish Hotel de Ville. But, in general, I think Kieff's many new and varied blocks of office buildings, now added to the palaces of its sugar millionaires, make it more like an American city. The long Kreshchatik is like Broadway in that it is varied. You walk from end to end without any sense of monotony.

It is not unchanging and uniform like the Nevski Prospect. It reflects the many sided interests of Kieff. American, too, the cheerful bustle of business up and down its streets. . . . and you soon begin to notice, by the way, that the streets do run literally up and down the hills on the bank of the stately Dnieper. It is almost as thrilling to walk about in as Rome.

For its prosperity Kieff still mainly depends upon the beet-root. It is the center of the sugar industry of Russia. Formerly the bargains between beet-growers and sugar refiners, all the contracts between refiners and merchants, were made here in the early spring. Even now the hotels display printed notices warning the visitor that in February all prices are raised. February used to be a month of ceaseless entertainment. The men of business brought their families. Life in a metropolis was enjoyed with a keen edge of pleasure after the monotony of the country estate or the small provincial town. Now that there are railways the need for a central market has passed. Those who have bargains to strike can travel round to see one another. But all the same early spring remains Kieff's gayest season.

At all times of year except in high summer, when it is hot and dusty, a vigorous current of life flows through the city's veins. I feel here no influence of Russian fatalism, Russian melancholy. There is nothing Oriental about Kieff. She is Western, modern, eager. She looks forward, not back.

Very different the country folk here from those in the north. They are better-looking, more sympathetic. The Little Russian types are distinct from those of Great Russia, more attractive altogether, just as the rolling southern country, with its cosy-looking thatched cottages, their walls white or blue washed, standing among trees which are cherished instead of being cut down for fuel and gay with flowers, makes a pleasant, warmer impression upon one than the featureless and usually filthy villages, the dead-flat plains of the north. The old, beautiful costumes are still worn here. Girls and women in top-boots, voluminous petticoats, quilted jackets, gay aprons and headkerchiefs, carry milk and eggs and vegetables through the streets even, yokes on their strong shoulders. The men have eyes wide-opened, not the narrow slits of the northern peasant. You see beautiful old weather-beaten features of men and

women both; sweet, pleading girls' faces, pure in outline; fascinating children. There are imagination, poetry, idealism in their blood.

If you love legends, stories of saints and feats of arms, fairy tales, local traditions, then this southern country is the part of Russia which will please you best. As you wander over the hills of Kieff folk-lore will flower for you at every step almost.

Down in the Kreshchatik you may smile at their absurdity. Here you meet with those who tell you of the city's rapid increase in population, of sewer systems and the new market, of ten-story bank buildings and fourteen-story apartment blocks. You are in the atmosphere which is modern, progressive, European. The only ignoble public buildings in Kieff are the railway station and the post office. These, you are pointedly reminded, are Government institutions. For Kieff's opinions are apt to be radical in tone. Although a statue of Premier Stolypin stands before the town theater you need not suppose that his memory is specially treasured here. The statue stands where it does because Stolypin was murdered in that theater by one of the detestable secret agents whom his own department, the Home Office, employed.

On the pedestal is the famous Stolypin phrase which he flung at the Progressives in the Duma. "You want a great row. We want a great Russia." It was an effective phrase but had no real significance behind it. If he had said, "You want a great row. We want a great silence," he would have been not so far from the truth. The Progressives are terrible talkers; poor hands at acting. The ideal of the bureaucrat is a nation silent because it is afraid to speak. A "great Russia" can only be a free Russia; a Russia freed, above all, from hateful German methods of repression and underground influence and mechanical officialism, methods which Stolypin had not the courage to fling aside and which are still existent, spite of the war, spite of the campaign against German domination.

Many think that in Petrograd traditions are too strong for a clean sweep to be ever made there. While that city remains the capital changes must be difficult to introduce. But how long will it remain the capital? When Russia controls Constantinople her front door will face the south. The development of her industries will be in the south and center. Petrograd will be merely the back door to the Empire. It is scarcely conceivable that the capital can then remain in a region so remote and unimportant as the Neva swamps.

Then will be Kieff's opportunity. No bad German memories and traditions cling to her. She is Slav all through. Yet she has been for centuries in touch with Western Europe. For all her legends, she marches breast forward. She has Slav energy to counterpoise the dreamy Slav love of the past. Her position is sufficiently central. Where could New Russia find a capital more becoming in every way than Kieff?

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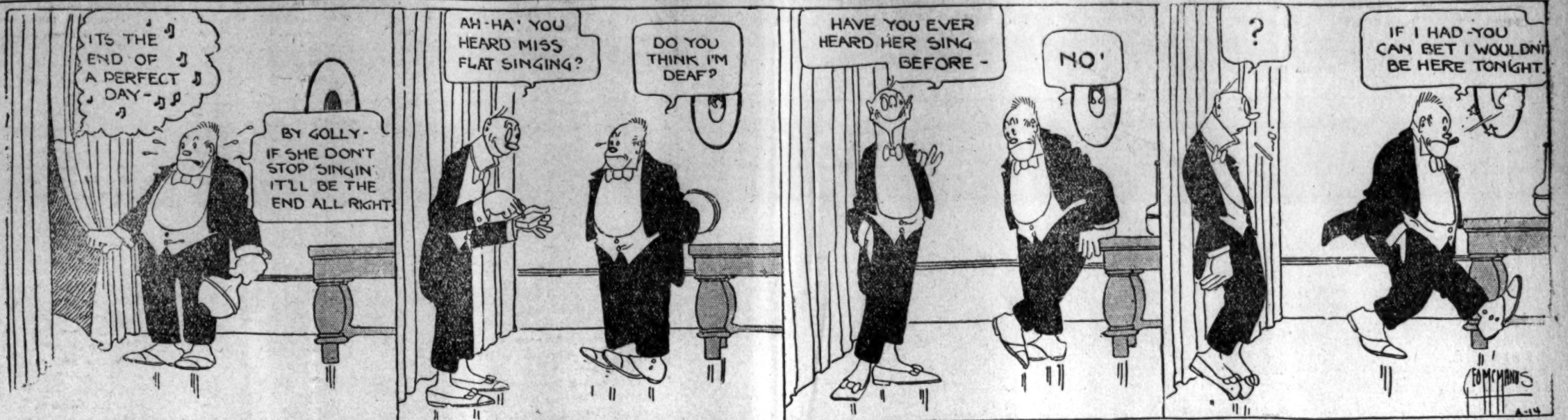
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BETTER ASSET

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Good Housekeeping Recipes

All measurement are level, standard, half-pint measuring cups, tablespoon, and teaspoons being used. Sixteen level teaspoons equal a half-pint. Quantities are sufficient for six people unless otherwise stated. Flour is sifted once before measuring.

Summer Salad

1 large crown Summer squash; 1 cupful of cold cooked string-beans, peas or diced carrots; 1 cupful chopped celery; 1 minced green pepper; 1 cupful chilled flaked tuna fish; 2 tomatoes; 2 hard-cooked eggs; French dressing; Mayonnaise dressing; 1 head lettuce.

Peel the squash, and boil or steam gently until tender, then scoop out the seeds and center, and while still warm cover with French dressing and allow it to marinate until thoroughly chilled. Then lightly mix together the fish, celery, stringbeans, and green

pepper, and moisten with the French dressing. Fill the squash with this mixture and place on a bed of lettuce. Lay the sliced tomatoes and hard-cooked eggs alternately and overlapping around the edge, and garnish the whole with mayonnaise, parsley or chloory. Finely shredded, crisped lettuce or cabbage may be substituted for the celery.

Cucumber Sauce

1 cupful heavy cream.
3/4 teaspoonful salt.
Few grains cayenne pepper.
1 medium-sized cucumber, pared, chopped and drained.
3 tablespoonfuls vinegar.

Beat the cream until stiff, slowly add the seasonings and vinegar, and just before serving combine with the cucumber. This is delicious with any kind of cold fish.

Blueberry Johnny Cake

1 cupful flour.
1 cupful corn-meal.

3 teaspoonfuls baking-powder.
1-3 cupful sugar.
1 egg, beaten.
2-3 cupful milk.
1 tablespoonful melted lard.
1 cupful blueberries, fresh or canned and strained.
1/4 teaspoonful salt.

Combine the ingredients in order given. Pour into a small dripping-pan and bake in a moderate oven, starting at 375 degrees F., for thirty minutes. If desired this may be served as a simple pudding with a

sauce of stewed and sweetened blueberries.

Substantial Camper's Sandwich

Thinly sliced tomatoes, canned salmon, white bread, butter.

Cut the bread one-quarter inch thick, and spread with butter. On one slice put a layer of the tomatoes salted. Cover this with the salmon minced and then put on the second slice. No other dressing is needed, although a little mayonnaise or boiled dressing may be mixed with the salmon if desired.

All Over The World

Two pictures set in astonishing backgrounds: the peasant sowing his field within reach of falling shells; in Courral, and the old Cambresis district of France, the weavers weaving their fine linen in the refuge of the cellars. Sowing and weaving give an impression of immutability like the seasons of the year. There is something fundamental about these primitive industries. The sower in his field and the weaver at his spinning wheel have a dignity which is that of invincible human labor.

There is a tradesman in Germany about whom more ought to be heard in the future, if ingenuity and enterprise count for anything. If there is one place in a German newspaper that is sure of notice it is the black space indicating the censor's work, and it was of this fact that the tradesman in question took advantage. He took a column in a certain newspaper, headed it with the legend "Raincoats for officers and civilians," and at the foot placed his name and the address of his shop, causing the intervening space to be blacked out in true censorial fashion. There is little doubt but that his advertisement was widely read, and much discussed.

Very nearly half a million dollars now represents the sum in the United States "conscience fund." During the fiscal year ended with last June the contributions to it amounted to \$54,923.15.

Opera can get entangled with

politics and diplomacy as easily today, it appears, as when Verdi's "Masked Ball" was bleached of its revolutionary color by the censor. When Marengo's ballet, "Excelsior," was being prepared for revival at Buenos Aires for the present Italian opera season, certain doings on the stage transpired which brought ministers of state and the Colon theater director into conference. It was found that the grand scene, which in the scenario of a generation ago represented the Latin races leading all others in the triumph of progress, continued in the revised form to represent them leading in the triumph of peace and justice. The whole production might have been upset but for a simple device. Flags of all nations were waved in the scene, or at least of enough nations to show that on the European question the opera public of Argentina was unpartisan.

It is strange to find, in the Canadian newspapers, pleas for the maintenance of the hotels after these institutions shall have been deprived of their bars. Speaking of this question, a Toronto contemporary says: "No doubt the coming of prohibition into effect in September will compel the closing of many hotels that have afforded first-class accommodation to the traveling public. . . . People who got nothing at the hotels but meals and com-

fortable quarters were seldom a source of profit." It seems reasonable to think that the hotel business can stand alone as well in Canada as in the United States. The bar has long since ceased to be an essential to hotelkeeping on the southern side of the line, and greatly to the advantage of the hotel and of its patrons.

In the fact that actors are being found especially desirable as military officers, because they know how to give the word of command, lies a lesson for educators. Who that has learned to speak at all effectively in public is not glad to have acquired that ability? Can he not, because of it, turn his knowledge and judgment to better account? And does he not realize more freedom and capacity for usefulness? The important thing is not mere ability to face an audience and repeat certain lines, but capacity to deliver a simple original message, simply expressed, so it can be clearly heard and understood. Work to this end in grammar and high schools would be especially important in countries where the individual citizen may, if he is able, make his voice effective in public affairs.

The American of ebullient patriotism and alert musical ear who is wont, when attending concerts, to jump to his feet the instant the band gives an intimation of a national melody, and starts other people in the audience out of their seats without occasion, will no longer be a cause of uneasiness in Baltimore, Md. According to municipal ruling there, indiscriminate rendition of the United States national air, or parts of it in connection with other pieces, is not to be countenanced.

Curiosity

I think that it would help you much if you'd remember not to touch! For there are many stupid folks Who do not fancy children's jokes. They think that children shouldn't touch What isn't theirs. Beware of such! —Gelett Burgess.

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Anecdotes of the Famous

Captain F. C. Selous, the famous big-game hunter, is below the average height and slim.

Just before the war some of the students walked from Charterhouse School to Mr. Selous's home.

They were shown the magnificent collection of trophies there, with which they were duly impressed. But at the same time Mr. Selous could not help noticing that there was a feeling of disappointment.

And presently he heard two of them discussing their experiences.

"I'm disappointed!" exclaimed one. "Fancy trudging all this way in order to see that little shrimp. I expected to see a fine big man."

"Well," replied the other, he has killed over a thousand wild beasts in single combat, anyhow."

"Maybe!" admitted the other grudgingly. "But all the same I'm open to bet that Smith, major of my house, could knock him out in one round."

Here is a good story of Canon Lyttelton, of England. He was addressing a fashionable audience on the subject of the unnecessary luxury of the modern boy's life.

"Even cricket," he remarked, "has become largely a society function, with elaborate luncheons and high teas," and he went on to say that this sort of thing always reminded him of the gamekeeper who didn't know much about cricket, but who was hastily chosen into a side to supply a vacancy.

When the match was over a friend said to him: "Well, Bill, how do you like cricket?" "Oh," he replied, "I liked it well enough, all except the running about between meals."

Do You Know That—

In Peralta the wedding service is read in front of a fire. In Nicaragua the priest, taking the couple each by the little fingers, leads them to an apartment where a fire is lighted, and there instructs the bride in her duties, extinguishing the fire by way of conclusion. In Japan the woman kindles a torch and the bridegroom lights one from it, the playthings of the wife being then burned.

Shooting horses to protect their hoofs against the evils of hard usage was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, and is first mentioned in the history of the Celts as late as the fifth century.

A custom peculiar to Buddhists is that of wandering about the country with hammer and chisel and carving holy symbols upon rocks by the wayside.

The word "milliner" meant originally one from Milan—a Milanese; just as a "cordwainer" or shoemaker, was a worker of leather from Cordova.

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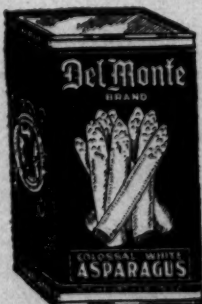


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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 15, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 71.9625
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver...
 Copper Cash... 1928
 Sovereigns:

Buying rate, @ 3-3/4—Tls. 6.53
 Exch. @ 72.2—Mex. \$ 9.04
 Peking Bar... 343
 Native Interest... .06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver... 32 1/2 d.
 Bank rate of discount... 6%
 Market rate of discount:—
 3 m-s... %
 4 m-s... %
 6 m-s... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.97
 Ex. N. Y. on London... T.T. \$476.76
 Consols... f —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London... T.T. 3-3/4
 London... Demand 3-1/2
 India... T.T. 228
 Paris... T.T. 427
 Paris... Demand 427 1/2
 New York... T.T. 72 1/2
 New York... Demand 73
 Hongkong... T.T. 71 1/2
 Japan... T.T. 70
 Batavia... T.T. 176

Bank's Buying Rates

London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
 London... 4 m-s. Dcs. 3-2/3
 London... 6 m-s. Dcs. 3-1/2
 London... 6 m-s. Dcs. 3-1/2
 Paris... 4 m-s. Dcs. 3-1/2
 New York... 4 m-s. 72 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

41-Hk. Tls. 3.95
 Hk. Tls. 1-Francs... 4.25
 1-Market... 3.86
 Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.25
 Hk. Tls. 1-Yen... 1.57
 " " 1-Ruppes... 2.40
 " " 1-Bahres... 1.50
 " " 1-Mex. \$... 1.50
 † Neminal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 15, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

H. and S. Banks \$745.00
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.25
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 99.00
 Shanghai Gas Tls. 24.00
 Almas Tls. 14.50
 Bukits Tls. 5.90
 Bites Tls. 1.95
 Chemors Tls. 2.10
 Kumunings Tls. 9.00
 Kota Bahroses Tls. 12.50
 Permatas Tls. 5.50
 Repahs Tls. 1.65
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.15
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.12 1/2
 Sui Manggis Tls. 6.00
 Java Consolidated Tls. 21.25
 S. M. C. 6% debs. 1903 Tls. 99.00
 S. M. C. 6% debs. 1905 Tls. 99.00
 S. M. C. 6% debs. 1908 Tls. 99.00
 S. M. C. 6% debs. 1910 Tls. 99.00
 Hall and Holtz \$16.50

Direct Business Reported

Canton Ins. H.K. \$400.00
 Chemors Tls. 2.10
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.70
 Tanah Merah Tls. 1.27 1/2

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 15, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.80 cash
 Direct
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.70 September
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.75 cash
 Kong Yiks Tls. 14.25 cash
 Serambans Tls. 1.85 cash

London Rubber Market

Renter's Service

London, September 14.—Today's rubber prices were:—
 Plantation First Latex:
 Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. paid.
 November to December: 2s. 4 1/2 d. buyers.
 Tendency of Market: Firm.
 Last Quotations, London, September 13:—
 Spot: 2s. 3 1/2 d. paid.
 November to December: 2s. 4 d. buyers.
 Tendency of Market: Steady.

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August Rubber Outputs

We are informed by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd. that the output of rubber from the Taping Rubber Estates, Limited for the past month was 12,000 lbs.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on September 13:—
 No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$130 per picul equivalent to 2s. 3 1/2 d. in London.
 Market firm tendency upward, strong buyers.

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, September 14.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 24 per cent.
 Bank rate of discount is 6 per cent.

COTTON MARKET

London, September 14.—Today's cotton prices were as follows:—
 Mid-American Spot... 9.54d.
 October-November... 9.37d.
 January-February... 9.33d.

Mercantile Bank of India

Pays 10 p.c. Int. Dividend
 The Manager of the local branch of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., has received a telegram from his head office in London informing him that the directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 10% per annum, less income tax, for the half-year ended June 30, 1916.

FEARS A GREAT TRADE WAR

Representative Hill Thinks Allies' Compact May Harm Us
 Washington, August 18.—A warning that a great trade war will be renewed with the end of the present conflict in Europe was uttered in the House today by Representative Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee. America, said Mr. Hill, must prepare to protect its commercial interests or suffer a loss of commercial prestige.

Referring to the trade agreement recently promulgated by representatives of the Allies at Paris and the conference of the Central Powers at Dresden, Mr. Hill said: "We have had too much of angle-worm diplomacy in the past, and unless we protest emphatically now against the policies outlined for the future by the Paris Convention, and prepare ourselves against their enforcement, we may be ground between the upper and nether millstones of imperial combinations and later find it too late to safeguard our own economic independence." A thing which Charles E. Hughes has just declared to be our urgent duty as a nation. "Oh! for another Ulysses S. Grant or a Grover Cleveland in the executive chair, and a Richard Olney or James G. Blaine or John Hay to control our diplomatic relations when the war is over."

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SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK Closing Quotations

Banks

H. K. and S. B... \$745 Sa.
 Chartered... 452.
 Russo-Asiatic... R. 250.
 Cathay, ordy... 2.95 B.
 Cathay, pref... 6 S.

Marine Insurances

Canton... \$400 Sa.
 North China... 155 B.
 Union of Canton... \$945.
 Yangtze... \$255 B.

Fire Insurances

China Fire... \$154 B.
 Hongkong Fire... \$384 S.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref... Tls. 128.
 Indo-China Def... 109S. S.
 "Shell"... Tls. 17 1/2 B.
 Shanghai Tug... Tls. 50.
 Kochien... Tls. 20 B.

Mining

Kaiping... Tls. 10 B.
 Oriental Cons... 39s. 6d.
 Philippine... Tls. 0.60 B.
 Raub... Tls. 2 1/2 B.

Docks

Hongkong Dock... Tls. 130 Sa.
 Shanghai Dock... \$72 B.
 New Eng. Works... Tls. 10 B.

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf... Tls. 82 B.
 Hongkong Wharf... \$85 1/2 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land... Tls. 95 B.
 China Land... Tls. 50 N.
 Shanghai Land... Tls. 95
 Weihsaiwei Land... Tls. 8
 Central Stores... Tls. 50 B.
 China Realty (ord)... Tls. 52 B.
 China Realty (pref)... Tls. 52 B.

Cotton Mills

E-w... Tls. 150
 E-w Prof... Tls. 107 B.
 International... Tls. 77 1/2 B.
 International Pref... Tls. 75.
 Laou-kung-mow... Tls. 65.
 Oriental... Tls. 36 1/2 B.
 Shanghai Cotton... Tls. 98 B.
 Kung Yik... Tls. 14 1/4 Sa.
 Yangtsepoo... Tls. 5.05.
 Yangtsepoo Pref... Tls. 101 B.

Industrials

Anglo-German Br... \$95 N.
 Butler Tls... Tls. 23 N.
 China Flour Mill... Tls. 6 S.
 China Sugar... Tls. 110 B.
 Green Island... Tls. 9.70 B.
 Langkats... Tls. 26 1/4 B.
 Major Bros... Tls. 5.
 Shanghai Sumatra... Tls. 157 1/2 B.

Stores

Hall and Holtz... Tls. 16 1/2 Sa.
 Llewellyn... \$90.
 Lane, Crawford... \$90 B.
 Moutrie... \$55.
 Watson... Tls. 9 1/2 B.
 Weeks... Tls. 18 B.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma... Tls. 14 1/2 B.
 Amherst... Tls. 13 B.
 Anglo-Java... Tls. 12 1/2 B.
 Anglo-Dutch... Tls. 6 1/2 B.
 Ayer Tawah... Tls. 40 B.
 Batu Anam 1913... Tls. 1.85 B.
 Bukit Toh Alang... Tls. 5.90 Sa.
 Bute... Tls. 1.05 B.
 Chemor United... Tls. 2.10 Sa.
 Chempedak... Tls. 1.6 B.
 Cien... Tls. 3.95
 Consolidated... Tls. 4 B.
 Dominion... Tls. 14 1/2 B.
 Gula Kalumpung... Tls. 10
 Java Consolidated... Tls. 21 1/2 B.
 Kamunting... Tls. 9 B.
 Kapala... Tls. 1.20
 Kapayan... Tls. 35 B.
 Karan... Tls. 15 1/2 B.
 Kota Bahroses... Tls. 12 1/2 B.
 Kroewok Java... Tls. 19 1/2 B.
 Padang... Tls. 16 B.
 Pengkalen Durian... Tls. 11 1/2 B.
 Permatas... Tls. 5 1/2 B.
 Repah... Tls. 1.65 B.
 Samagas... Tls. 1.27 1/2 B.
 Seekoe... Tls. 9 1/2 B.
 Samambu... Tls. 1.80 B.
 Senawang... Tls. 18 1/2 B.
 Shanghai Kiebang... Tls. 1 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 15 S.
 Shanghai Pahang... Tls. 2.12 1/2 B.
 Sungala... Tls. 1 1/2 B.
 Sungei Duri... Tls. 13 1/2 B.
 Sui Manggis... Tls. 6 Sa.
 S'hai Kelantan... Tls. 1 B.
 Shanghai Seremban... Tls. 1 1/2 B.
 Taping... Tls. 3.10 S.
 Tanah Merah... Tls. 1.27 1/2 B.
 Tebong... Tls. 28 B.
 Ulobri... Tls. 2 1/2 B.
 Ziangbe... Tls. 7 1/2 B.

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber... Tls. 110 B.
 Cully Dairy... Tls. 10 1/2 B.
 S'hai Elec. and Ab... \$2 N.
 Shanghai Trams... Tls. 89 1/2 B.
 Shanghai Gas... Tls. 24 B.
 Horse Bazaar... Tls. 30.
 Shanghai Mercury... Tls. 90 B.
 S'hai Telephone... Tls. 250 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Beschouwen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for September 14 was 110 tons."

SOMME FIGHT REAL DEATH GRAPPLE OF WAR, GERMAN VIEW

New York Times Correspondent, High Up in Air, Views Entire 25-Mile Battlefield

GUNS BOOM IN CONCERT

British Artillery the Basso Profundo, While French Weapons Produce Staccato Tones

By Cyril Brown, (Staff Correspondent to The New York Times)

Army Corps Headquarters on the Somme, August 12, (via Berlin and The Hague, August 16.)—I have had the opportunity of viewing the whole twenty-five-mile Somme front from a high vantage point, enabling me to round out my impression of the Somme battle by seeing what I had only heard on the tree-top artillery observation post.

(The "high vantage point" may have been an aeroplane, as a study of the context will show. Possibly the German censor would not allow the correspondent to write that he was taken up in an aeroplane.)

The far-flung parabolic battleline unrolled before me like a painted scroll. In the center of the picture it was marked by the giant smoke pillars of burning Peronne, where, as I afterward learned, German soldiers at the risk of their lives under the heavy French shell-fire were successfully dynamiting blocks of houses to stem the conflagration. Far to the north of the Somme the smoke pall of battle festooned the British front, and just north of the Somme there was a sea of smoke where the French and German artillery were grappling with drum-fire desperation. Just south of Peronne was the village of Blaches in German hands, and close to it one of the burning points of the Somme battle, now smiling in sunlight and comparative calm, the small hill of La Maisonnette, whose toll in blood approximates the human sacrifices on the altar of Notre Dame de la Lorette which I had seen during the last vain battle for Lille.

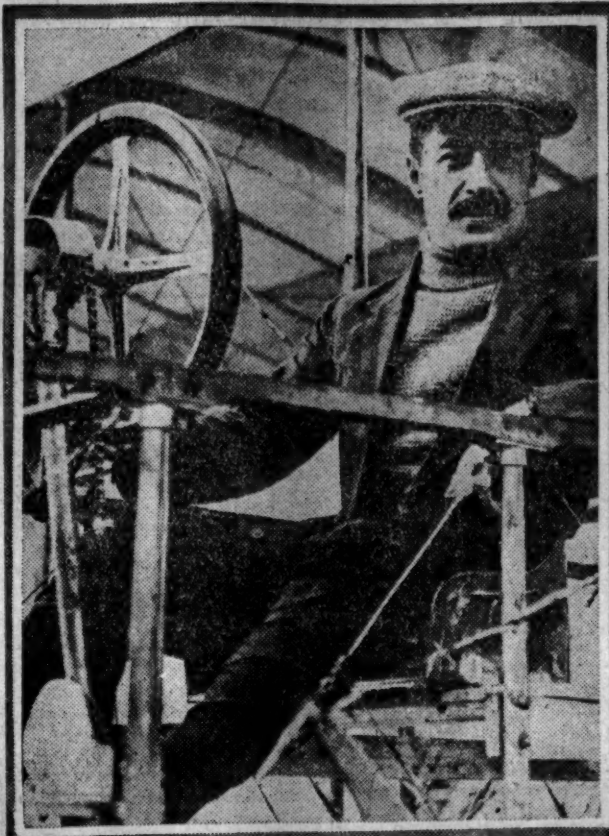
Further south along the Somme front was a flash of spots already famous in the long battle, the village of Barleux, firmly in German hands; Belloy, held by the French; Estrees and the little "Star Wood," a bloody angle of the battle of the Somme, where the German line held and prevented a further ripping up and tearing of the German front to the south, perhaps even a break through when adjusting the first line division, drummed to death and reeled backward. I could see the German and French first lines, a tangle of trenches chiseled sharply in the checkerboard pattern of the Somme landscape and even the French second and third lines, indicating that the French, too, are taking no chances and digging themselves in as if for permanent tenure. It seemed as if the battle of the Somme were already entering the last phase of transition to trench warfare. A straight silver thread—the Somme Canal and the winding green edged river—was at my feet.

Little in this paradoxical peaceful picture indicated that it was the scene of one of history's decisive battles if you had not known that the white smoke flowers that thickly blossomed and quickly faded below you were bursting shells and shrapnel, and that the quaint daytime fireflies, flashing only for fractions of a second, were flashes of flame at the mouths of firing cannon. Railroad trains no bigger than mice columns and crawling like caterpillars—the only signs of life—did not relieve the incredible. It was hard to realize that the men who had shrunk to invisible points below you were fighting and dying for twenty-five miles in that fruitful, well-watered plain of Picardy. A transcendental birdseye view of the battle fills you with a haunting sense of unreality which is hard to shake off afterward. Hours later, when again smelling and hearing and seeing the Allies of war at close range you still find yourself subconsciously puzzling over the riddle of that lifeless but deadly battle front. It was a relief to get back to earth again.

Impressions of the Battle.
 The battle of the Somme as I have seen it is replete with impressions of that lifeless but deadly battle front. In minutes, the half of a thousand tornadoes criss-crossing the ruined countryside, ammunition that makes the Verdun look like ant hills, mortar batteries as thick as mushrooms, and then the singing, cheering processions of flower-garlanded youngsters and the silent tramp of the rested veterans, and the motor pilgrimage of pain intermingled with strings of ambulances loaded to capacity.

It is just like other battles except

French Airmen Flew Across Germany



SUB.-LIEUT. MARCHAL. © INTL. FILM SERVICE.

The picture shows Sub-Lieutenant Marchal, the French army aviator, who was captured in Poland after making a flight of 812 miles, during which he passed over Berlin. He was forced to alight at Sholm, Poland, within sixty miles of the Russian lines. He is now interned at Sulzbeck. He dropped proclamations while flying over Berlin.

that on the Somme you cannot get away from it. It haunts you while you are being kept awake by the French airbombs, follows you into the trench, is with you in the high tree-tops and aeroplanes and other high observation points. Pictorially here is the same old front, which has been seen and described to a point of boredom, but with a new sensation, the tingling realization that here on the Somme front the flower of the manhood of three nations is locked in a death grapple, fighting for the decision of the world war, that it counts more men and guns, more shells and dead and mangled to the front foot than any battle in history.

War reporting with the Germans is no longer a pleasant pastime, at least not on the Somme. The very first night out, French flyers wrecked my slumber by liberally dropping bombs on the French town in which I was quartered. The mournful wail of a German military siren heralded their approach. As the bombing German anti-aircraft guns went into action one had the novel sensation of lying abed and through a window seeing the fire points of German shrapnel bursting about the flash of the French aircraft, momentarily caught by the German searchlights, but feeling reasonably safe, as the French night-moths generally attack railway stations. Next morning, motoring out of the town, it was interesting to note that for the benefit of the German soldiery, practically every street bore affixed to a house, a red sign reading, "Protection from flyers," and pointing out the quickest way into bombproof sub-cellars of the furthest front.

Talk With An English Officer

I dropped in at a hospital filled exclusively with Allied wounded, the local Palais de Danse, whose mirrored walls multiplied the misery ad infinitum. I was allowed to talk freely and alone with the prisoners. Here was a young officer of a Manchester regiment who said: "It was hot fighting, sir." That was all he said about his part in the battle. He was reading a copy of Oliver Twist, English and French books having been provided for the prisoner patients by the humane head of the hospital. He thought they were doing the best possible for him. Near him lay a negro, and further on a Senegalese sharpshooter. Astonishingly large was the percentage of the French colonials among these allied wounded. Of these the chief surgeon told me a curious story. The Arabs and Senegalese and blacks, when freshly delivered into the hospital, refused all medical and surgical attention and forcibly tried to resist the advances of the surgeons. Not until they had been in the hospital several hours and had seen that other prisoners were alive did they submit to treatment.

I also saw a French Flight Sergeant who had been shot down by a Bavarian Fokker fighter from a height of 8,000 feet and miraculously escaped with a broken ankle and three front teeth knocked out.

Reports German Losses Light

Across the street at the hospital for German motor ambulances arrived in a steady procession. The wounded were carried in at one door and the dead out another while the French townspeople looked on with ill-concealed hatred. The German losses, I

Germany's pigeon reserves are said to be inexhaustible.

The carrier pigeons are also used for transmitting dispatches and particularly photographic films from aeroplanes, operating over the allied lines. For the latter purpose a neat little leather harness, with a long, slender tube is attached to a band under the pigeon's body.

The penultimate front and its immediate rear are in general more important than the first line trenches for sizing up the present condition and the prospects of the modern battle. Here the most significant fact was the right of the "shiller" divisions behind the front—the uniformed laborers engaged in laying line after line of field fortifications, digging and delving as if against time. For the Germans, while not admitting the necessity, are nevertheless preparing to defend every foot of French soil by a stand every few hundred yards or so.

Sees Heavy Mortars Fired

I joined the gunners at a kicking and snorting mortar battery, consisting of four giant bucking bronchos of steel, which threw up their tails viciously at every shot and pawed the runway with their caterpillar feet. Salvos were being fired on schedule time, one salvo a minute.

Standing directly behind the first mortar and looking about 200 yards up into the air, I saw the heavy projectile in flight at the start of its journey, visible for just a few seconds. Timing the projectile, I found it was fifty-nine seconds before it was heard to burst at its destination.

The mortar battery had changed its target just before I arrived and was making a so-called "feuer ueberfall," or surprise attack, on an unsuspecting French supporting point.

"This will irritate the French into answering sharply," the battery chief said. He had it all nicely worked out too. He continued:

"At first the French will scamper for cover; that will take them half a minute. They will stay there another minute. Two minutes more for them to telephone their artillery observers and find out what's up, another minute for the order to be given to take us under fire, call the French gunners and change their range and direction, then another minute for the French shells to arrive—we ought to hear from them inside of six minutes."

I employed that six minutes to the best advantage by walking away from the mortar battery with dignified celerity, and sure enough "a French were true to schedule. After five minutes I estimated that ten to twenty or thirty shots were fired all in a group. Here was still a minute of grace in which to seek cover.

"The Frenchman is angry, we must have hit something with our first salvo." The old German regimental commander with me laughed. "Whenever the French come back we made them angry."

French Shells Miss Mark

Psychology plays an important role in artillery duels on the Somme, at least with the Germans. The French had guessed wrong, however, as to the source of their annoyance, for their sudden outburst of spleen and shells struck several miles to our right.

The faces of the German gunners told their own story. The good nature of these skilled Teuton mechanics had given place to a grim set expression as if biting their jaws together and nerving themselves to fight off the physical fatigue of long weeks of continued cannonading. In their shirt sleeves and perspiring, with facial muscles drawn and strained, they reminded me of overtrained athletes toward the end of a hard-fought long distance race, who realized that they must not "crack" before breasting the tape. They continued to fight their battery automatically, with the disciplined perfection and finish form of veterans. The German gunners could go on uninterruptedly day and night. They could load and fire mortars even in their sleep, one almost felt. It was worth nothing, too, that there was an ample quantity of heavy shells at their elbow, and that others were coming all the time.

I walked down a narrow winding pathway through a jungle of underbrush, full of infantry reserves. It was the strangest sight I had seen on any front. The men were living in galvanized zinc sheds, semi-cylinders about ten feet in diameter, easily transportable, quickly set up, absolutely rainproof, and resembling miniature models of the Zeppelin hangars. Eight men could sleep beneath each zinc dome.

These reserves were enjoying a well earned rest. After two weeks in the hell of the first trenches under fire they were in particularly high spirits. Most of them were engaged in beautifying their sylvan quarters, building rustic fences about their zinc huts and ornamenting the pathways with rustic borders.

How French Destroy Balloons

On the way to the trenches I stopped to see a captive balloon company. Forty men were just dragging an inflated yellow bag from its hangar while the officers tested it thoroughly, preparatory to going up. I gathered that captive ballooning on the Somme is more thrillingly dangerous than on any other front. The commander told me how they are constantly pestered by the French fliers, whose latest dodge is to swoop down on the balloons and shoot fire darts into them at close range. He showed me one that had failed to catch fire, a vicious-looking steel thing, a foot and a half long, with a rocketlike head.

I also was introduced to one of his youngsters, who had a very narrow escape from death during an attack by a French aviator on a balloon. This was Lieutenant Ruthenburg, who said:

"I was up 1,800 feet when a French aeroplane approached and shot fire darts at the bag. I did not stop to ascertain the damage, for if you do not leap out of the gondola in the nick of time you run the risk of getting caught under the burning

(Continued on Page 11)

Chinese and Foreign Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,500,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goheen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00
Suocursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djikouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dendichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankeou, Phnom-Penh.

Bankers:
In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT.
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOBBS, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman].
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Colombo, Malacca, Sourabaya, Fochow, Medan, Tientsin, Haiphong, New York, Yokohama, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Changchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong) Tsingtau, (Kwan-Hongkong) Vladivostok, Chafoo, Nicolayevsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dairen) O-A.

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZINSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOBBS, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LEON, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1859.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 28,000,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Lioyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Shantung, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. P. CHAN, General Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulden. 55,000,000 (about 14,603,666)

Reserve Fund—

Gulden. 9,225,431 (about \$27,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital .. 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Peng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-che, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam, Manila, Seattle, Bangkok, Malta, Somarong, Batavia, Melbourne, Singapore, Benkoen, Milan, Soerabaya, Bombay, Moscow, Sydney, Calcutta, New York, Tokio, Cheribon, Osaka, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Peking, Yokohama, Honolulu, Rangoon, Macao, San Francisco.

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2 1/2% per annum, in Dollars at 1 1/2% per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YUEN CHIN, Sub-Manager.

March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided

Profits 3,628,688.77

U.S. \$6,878,688.77

Branches at:

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 16	noon	New York via Panama	Karynchus	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	5.00	S. F. via Kobe, Y. Hama	Chile	Dan.	E. A. C.
23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	5.00	Seattle Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	5.00	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
26	5.00	Seattle Wash.	Shidenoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	5.00	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
28	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
29	5.00	New York via Panama	Tokoyama maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
30	5.00	Seattle Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 1	5.00	San Francisco	Benador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
2	5.00	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
3	5.00	San Francisco	Shimo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 16	4.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	D.L.	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cle M. M.
19	D.L.	Moji, Kobe	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	4.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Tsawaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	5.00	Moji, Kobe	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
21	5.00	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 7	5.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 17	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogie	Br.	Glen Line
20	5.00	London via Cape	Wanchow	Br.	B. & S.
20	4.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Wanchow	Br.	B. & S.
21	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cle M. M.
23	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Tsawaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	1.00	London via Cape	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Aldous	Br.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	London via Cape	Demedocus	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 16	D.L.	Swatow	Wanchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Wanchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	A.M.	Foochow	Wanchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	1.00	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Ocean	Br.	B. & S.
21	P.M.	Hongkong	Benador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
21	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Shikang	Br.	B. & S.
22	11.30	Hongkong	Shidenoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 8	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 16	D.L.	Haikow, Yochow	Wanchow	Br.	B. & S.
18	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Wanchow	Br.	B. & S.
16	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
16	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hsinchang	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
16	D.L.	Chinwangtao direct	Burumbest	Br.	K. M. A.
17	D.L.	Tientsin, Dalgay Newchwang	Seang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	D.L.	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	D.L.	Haikow, Yochow	Kwangping	Br.	B. & S.
19	D.L.	Haikow, Echling	Foochow	Br.	B. & S.
19	2.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	B. & S.
19	3.30	Dalgay direct	Oto maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
21	9.00	Tientsin	Satsuki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
23	10.00	Tientsin and Dalgay	Satsuki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
23	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 16	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Namsang	Br.	B. & S.
16	M.N.	do	Tsawaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	M.N.	do	Ningbo	Br.	Cle M. M.
17	M.N.	do	Kiangsoo	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangsoo	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Yokang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	M.N.	do	Salvo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
20	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Luenbo	Br.	B. & S.
23	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2688	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
Sept 15	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2651	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Sept 15	Kiaochow	Seang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	WTF
Sept 15	Swatow	Singon	1040	Br.	B. & S.	GNW
Sept 15	Hankow	Namsang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	NSCW
Sept 15	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Sept 15	Hankow	Tsawaki maru	1288	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDW
Sept 15	Hankow	Kwangping	1228	Br.	B. & S.	WTF
Sept 15	Swatow	Wanchow	1408	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	WTF
Sept 15	Chefoo	Koonshing	1833	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Sept 15	Chinwangtao	Tsawaki maru	1879	Jap.	Sato Shokai	WTF
Sept 15	Japan	Chikugo maru	1440	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WTF
Sept 15	Newchwang	Wuhu	1227	Br.	B. & S.	WTF
Sept 15	Japan	Pudo maru	1412	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WTF
Sept 15	Hongkong	Namsang	2501	Br.	J. M. & Co.	WTF
Sept 15		Buryancho				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 15	Hankow etc.	Kiangwab	2321	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15	Hankow etc.	Talee maru	1426	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangping	1205	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15	Tientsin	Oto maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.
15	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwangping	1488	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	Tientsin, Dalgay	Kwangping	1036	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	Milke	Takao maru	1082	Jap.	M. B. Co.
15	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangping	4881	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
15	Wanchow via Nagasaki	Shikang	1356	Jap.	R. V. Co.
15	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2688	Br.	N. S. N. Co.
15	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	B. & S.

Men-of-War in Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 P	Sept. 13 Cruise	Ajax	Am. Aux.	800	80	80	Powers
11	April 8 Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. Cru.	9215	20	582	Day

*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.

Agamemnon	Sept. 8
Agapenor	Sept. 1
Atreus	Aug. 2
Atsuta Maru	Aug. 16
City of Norwich	Sept. 3
Glenlogie	Sept. 8
Glenstra	Sept. 5
Hitachi Maru	Aug. 20
Iyo Maru	Sept. 3
Kashima Maru	July 2
Mishima Maru	July 16
Pembroke Maru	Sept. 14
Prism	July 18
Somali	Aug. 11
Sowa Maru	July 30
Toyohashi Maru	Sept. 9
Tydeus	June 29

For Marseilles, etc.

Armand Behic	Sept. 4
Athos	Aug. 25
Polynesien	Aug. 5

For Bombay

Malta**	Sept. 4
Nore**	Aug. 21
Novara**	Aug. 7

For Rotterdam

Nippon	July 17
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For Vancouver, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Aug. 6
Canada Maru	Aug. 23
Chosen Maru	Aug. 25
Empress of Russia	Sept. 8
Itsukushima Maru	Sept. 3
Justin	Sept. 1
Kamakura Maru	Aug. 13
Mexico Maru	Aug. 2
Monteagle	Sept. 12
Yokohama Maru	Sept. 6

For New York

Bolton Castle	Sept. 1
Eurymachus	Sept. 18
Munster Castle	July 29
St. Bede	June 28
Tokiwa Maru	Sept. 6
Wakasa Maru	Aug. 30

For San Francisco, etc.

China	Sept.
L. Luckenbach	July 27
Maricopa	Aug. 1
Sequoia	Sept. 9
Shinyo Maru	Aug. 19
Yucatan	Aug. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Glenlogie	Sailed	Due
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept. 19
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 8
Kamo Maru	Aug. 26	Oct. 17
Katori Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 31
Nore**	Sept. 1	Oct. 18
Novara	Aug. 18	Sept. 25
Nyanza**	Sept. 15	Oct. 27
Malta	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
Sardinia**	Aug. 5	Sept. 17

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Awa Maru	Aug. 22	Sept. 19
Aki Maru	Sept. 19	Oct. 17
Canada Maru	Sept. 19	Oct. 17
Harold Dollar	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Empress of Japan	Sept. 1	Sept. 25
Shidenoka maru	Sept. 1	Sept. 25
Tacoma Maru	Sept. 1	Sept. 25
Tamba maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 31

FROM NEW YORK

Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 15
City of Manila	Sept. 16	Sept. 30
Egmont Castle	July 16	Sept. 30
Eurymedon	Oct. 15	

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

China	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Colombia	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Ecuador	Aug. 27	Sept. 20
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Nippon maru	Sept. 9	Oct. 5
Shinyo maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 28	Sept. 18
Venezuela	Sept. 17	Oct. 11

FROM MARSILLES

Andre Lebon	Aug. 20	Oct. 23
Cordillere	Aug. 20	Sept. 27
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept. 17

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile

FROM CHRISTIANIA

New Sweden

FROM LIVERPOOL

Ningchow		Oct.
Neleus	July 29	Sept.
Oanfa		Oct.
Pathan	July 16	Sept.
Protesilaus	June 16	Sept.
Pyrrhus		Oct.
Tyrrhus	July 7	Sept.

* Due date is approximate.

*Due date is approximate.

**Transshipment from Colombo.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 18th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. The steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hainchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Eurumbest September 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinfkee Road. Tel. 319.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwengping September 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinfkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hainchi, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albena	3789	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BVH
Sept 14	Chinwangtao	Burumbest	1661	Br.	K. M. A.	SHW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8668	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMW
Sept 13	Japan	Chikugo maru	1448	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Sept 14	Japan	Fukujima maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.	NYKW
Sept 14	Hankow	Pengyang maru	3608	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Sept 14	Hankow	Feichang	994	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	YEDW
Sept 13	Vladivostok	Glenlogie	5996	Br.	Glen Line	BVI
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Sept 13	Hongkong	Demodocus	4293	Br.	B. & S.	EX
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10p
Sept 17	Hankow	Hsinchang	981	Chl.	H. Y. P. & Co	FWPW
Sept 13	Tientsin	Hsinchang	1258	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kilniss	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 13	Chinwangtao	Kwapping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O. N. W.
Sept 14	Hankow	Longwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHLB
Sept 14	Hankow	Melidon	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NOLEB
July 30	Hankow	Melisse	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NOLEB
Sept 2	Hankow	Meian	461	Am. S.	Oi. Oil Co.	SOCW
Sept 13	Hongkong	Macathon	4277	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Sept 13	Port Townsend	Nottingham	1062	Am.	M. B. K.	
Sept 7	Cruise	Peifu	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	B
Sept 9	Japan	Pembrokehire	7284	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	8 p
Sept 13	Hongkong	Prasars	4391	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BVIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1978	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Sept 9	Elkely ports	Shinlim	606	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USW
Sept 11	Hankow	Shenpo	1269	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 14	Japan	St Patrick	7032	Br.	Dodwell	PWW
Sept 14	Chefoo	Tungechow	1265	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 14	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 10	San Francisco	Wbert L. Smith	710	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 11	Hankow	Whangsen	716	Chl.	China & S	SOOKYW
Sept 13	Hongkong	Yingchow	716	Chl.	B. & S.	W
Sept 14	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Fukuyama	LPDW

Business and Official Notices

Lyceum Theatre

With the
Allies in France
and
Flanders

The War on the Western
Front as seen by an actual
eyewitness.

Frederick Coleman,
F. R. G. S.

Vivid and Thrilling
Stories of the War.
Battle Pictures that will
amaze you.

First lecture Saturday, Sept. 30
at 9 p.m.

Booking will open on
Tuesday, 19th inst.
at

"MOUTRIE'S."

LYCEUM THEATRE

Coming! Coming!!

The Howitt Phillips

Repertory Company
presenting the latest London
Productions.

Watch for the opening date.

Don't miss the
HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.
The Company with the largest
repertoire in the world.

10978

LYCEUM THEATRE

SHANGHAI

Monday, September 18
FOR 10 NIGHTS ONLY

Maurice E. Bandman
Presents

Wolseley Charles'
Renowned Company

THE SCAMPS

In their Merry Entertain-
ment, from the Strand and
Palace Theatres, London.

NEW MUSIC

ORIGINAL SONGS
EXCELLENT COMEDY
UP-TO-DATE BURLESQUE

Entire change of programme
every other night

Booking now open at
Messrs. Moutrie & Co.

Prices of Admission \$3, \$2 and \$1.
Commencing 9.15 p.m. Sharp

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith had a
ball just south of his
ear.
And whenever he
swallowed, needs must
shed a tear.
And an "Elephant
Head" Beer he once
drank so fast,
That to prevent
drowning, he shinned
up the mast.

"ELEPHANT HEAD"
PILSENER IN A CLASS
BY ITSELF

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

NOTICE

THE Tropical Paint and Oil
Company of Cleveland, Ohio, U. S.
A., have this day appointed the
Chinese-American Company, "An
American Corporation," as their
General Agents and Distributors
for all China.

(Signed)

The Tropical Paint & Oil Co.
(C. C. Chopp, Foreign Manager)

We have this day taken over the
General Agency of the Tropical
Paint & Oil Company of Cleveland,
Ohio, U. S. A., formerly held by
Messrs. Marques, Chang & Pereira
Co., and from now on will act as
General Agents and Distributors
for all China for the Tropical Paint
& Oil Co.

We have also taken over the
Sub-Agency formerly held by Mr.
W. H. Tenney, together with the
painting contracting business estab-
lished by him, and Mr. W. H.
Tenney will henceforth act as
Sales Manager of our paint depart-
ment and continue the business of
Paint Contracting as before.

Any communications regarding
Paints or Paint Contracts should
be addressed to,

The Chinese-American Company,
Paint Department,
1A Jinkee Road,
Shanghai, China.

11030

The Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Eighth Annual General Meeting
of the Shareholders of the Shanghai
Cotton Manufacturing Company,
Limited, will be held at the Head
Office, 49 Szechuen Road, Shang-
hai, on Thursday, 28th September,
1916, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from 19th to 28th Septem-
ber, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
Agents.

Shanghai, 14th September, 1916.

10968

The Sparkis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest
process

"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"
Under Foreign Supervision

Office & Factory—No. 76 North Szechuen Road
(near Corner Range Road).
Telephone No. 3255

Order Books may be had on application.

PRICES:
75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 " " " Soda Water.

Bottles which are not returned, will be charged
at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.

Special prices to trade to be arranged with the
management.

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers 10997

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

Electric Cooking



WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN

In electric cooking there is no fire, consequently there is
no smoke, no soot, no gases are given off.

No fires to clean, no matches scattered about the floor.

Electric Cooking is clean Cooking.

Electric Cookers may be hired from:

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

LOOK AT THE

★ Star Garage ★

'PHONE WEST 197

\$3.50 Per Hour

1917 Five Seater Chevrolet for Hire

\$3.50 per Hour

Seven Seater Chandlers for Hire

\$4.00 Per Hour

Minimum Charge \$1.00

125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outports and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway

Telephone No. 1095.

SHANGHAI

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching.
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for
The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please
apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 3971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

Whangpoo Conservancy Board Notification No. 63

Tenders for Workshop Machinery

Tenders are hereby invited for
the supply of the following machin-
ery for the Whangpoo Conservancy
Board's Workshop at Woosung:—

- A. One Shaping Machine.
- B. One Punching and Shearing Machine.
- C. One Steam Hammer With Boiler.
- D. One Electric Motor.

Tenders may be submitted for
one or more of the above items. In
case of tendering for two or more
machines, the tenders must be sub-
mitted separately for each item.

Copies of Specifications and in-
formation for tendering may be
obtained after noon on Sept. 18th
on application to the Engineering
Department, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Sealed tenders marked "Tender
for Workshop Machinery" and
addressed to the Whangpoo Con-
servancy Board will be received at
the Office, 6 Kiukiang Road, until
noon on Tuesday, September 26th,
1916.

The Board do not bind them-
selves to accept the lowest or any
tender.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Shanghai, September 15th, 1916. 11028

S. R. A.

"ARETHUSA"
Cup Competition. (Open Shooting Event)

Entries for the above Competi-
tion close today, at 12 noon.
(Entrance fee 50 cts.)

A. M. COLLACO,
Secretary & Treasurer, S. R. A.
11027

SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

To encourage the owners of
small gardens and create
additional interest in horticulture,
this Society will, providing there
are sufficient entries, award the
Society's Gold Medal, valued at
\$50.00, for the best kept garden of
not more than four mows—or
thereabouts.

The competition to be subject to
the following conditions:—

- (1) Open only to members of
the Shanghai Horticultural Society.
- (2) Limited to gardens of not
more than four mows in area.
- (3) The competition to take
place annually about the middle of
May, the date to be advertised one
week at least before judging.
- (4) All judging to be carried
out in one day by judges appointed
by the Committee.
- (5) Points will be awarded for:—
(a) Quality of plants and
flowers 25 pts.
(b) Grouping of colours. 25 "
(c) Lay out of garden. 25 "
(d) General condition of
garden 25 "

Note.—Only hardy plants and
such half-hardy plants as can be
raised without artificial heat may
be used. All plants to have been
in the possession of exhibitor for
at least two months before the
competition.

(6) Entrance fees, of \$2, to be
paid to the Hon. Secretary before
May 1st.

D. MACGREGOR,
Hon. Secretary.
10993

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.
10966 S 10

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-2, Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road
opposite West End Lane.
10911 T F

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.

Telephone 3482 6028

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing
the Park. Nice room facing South,
with full board, and all comforts
at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

TO LET

IN Avenue Joffre (private Ger-
man family), one large well-
furnished room, with verandah,
balcony and bathroom attached,
also use of telephone. With or
without board. Suitable for mar-
ried couple or bachelors. Apply to
Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.
10915 S 21

TO LET, central and near Bund,
several double and single well-
furnished attic bedrooms, very cool
and airy, in newly-decorated, up-
to-date flat. Excellent board.
Moderate terms. Elevator and
phone. Apply to Box 215, THE
CHINA PRESS.
11021 S 19

TO LET, from 1st November, in
up-to-date, first-class boarding
house, one very pleasant bedroom,
bathroom attached. Good Central
location near Bund. Lift and
phone. Moderate terms. Apply to
Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.
11021 S 19

TO LET, one furnished room with
board, also from 1st October, one
large room, small room with bath-
room, balcony attached, suitable for
married couple or bachelors. 12-A
Quinsan Gardens.
11024 S 19

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, November 1st, a flat
of 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen and
servants' quarters, furnished, and
in Central district preferred. Apply
to Box 344, THE CHINA
PRESS.
11012 S 21

MISCELLANEOUS

A COLLECTION of 50 speci-
mens of foreign prints, enlarged
cabinet size, mounted and classified
by an expert. Valuable to those
interested in the finger-print identi-
fication systems, \$20. A. Tong,
295 North Szechuen Road.
11011 S 17

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished house or
flat, in Western or Central district
or Frenchtown, for immediate
occupation. Apply to Box 340,
THE CHINA PRESS.
11002 S 16

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, New Winchester 12-
bore automatic shot-gun, Tls. 65,
and one 12-bore hammer-gun by
James Jackson & Co., with loading
accessories and leather case, com-
plete. Tls. 28. Apply to Box 350,
THE CHINA PRESS.
11025 S 19

FOR SALE, house furniture and
fittings, will sell cheap, with or
without dishes. Furniture, 28
pieces. Apply 21 Dent Road.
11007 S 17

FOR SALE, two lots of land in
Yangtzepoo district, measuring
over 6 mows. Apply to Box 342,
THE CHINA PRESS.
11009 S 16

FOR SALE, pedigree English
pointer bitch, six months old. Good
shooting dog. Apply 33 Great
Western Road.
10911 T F

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and
shipping clerk seeks position. First-
class references. Apply to Box
349, THE CHINA PRESS.
11023 S 19

WANTED, salesman who can
deposit \$500. Good salary and
commission are offered. Apply to
Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.
11022 S 19

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN
shortly open for engagement, as
manager of department or branch
of Neutral or British firm. 16
years' experience Sundries and
Textiles; expert practical know-
ledge cottons. Apply to Box 343,
THE CHINA PRESS.
11010 S 17

YOUNG CHINESE desires posi-
tion at Shanghai, Graduate of
Middle School; speaks English.
Will accept small pay, if prospects
good. Please apply to Box 337,
THE CHINA PRESS.
10999 S 16

WANTED, POSITION as inter-
preter and translator by an ex-
perienced and well-educated Chi-
nese, in any foreign office. Willing
to travel; legal office will be con-
sidered. Good references. Moder-
ate salary. Please apply to
Yuechingli, No. 4 Rue du Consulat.
11020 S 16

CLERKSHIP wanted, by an
experienced Chinese, with know-
ledge of general office routine work.
Moderate salary. Apply to Box
333, THE CHINA PRESS.
11017 S 16

POSITION wanted by a com-
petent bookkeeper, who has two
years' experience during morning.
Apply to Box 330, THE CHINA
PRESS.
10982 S 19

POSITION WANTED by a
Chinese as godownkeeper, store-
keeper or timekeeper; many years'
experience in Shanghai. Apply to
Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Steno-typist. Reply,
by typewritten letter, to Box 338,
THE CHINA PRESS.
11004 S 20

WANTED, immediately, addition-
al teacher (chiefly High School
work), North-China American
School. Address Howard S. Galt,
Tungchow, Chihli.
10967

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES TO LET, 49 Kiangse
Road, five rooms from October 1st.
China Realty Co., Ltd.
11029 T. F.

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN TEACHER is
open to give lessons morning and
evening. Apply to Box 351, THE
CHINA PRESS.
11026 S 17

FOR SALE: An Indian Motor-
cycle with side car, Price Tls. 400.
Please apply to Box 352, THE
CHINA PRESS.

30 SHARES of Seoul Mining Co.
for sale, at Tls. 300 each. Counter
offer invited. Apply to Box 322,
THE CHINA PRESS.
10969

FOR SALE: Four-cylinder
Henderson motor-cycle, Tls. 440;
or will exchange for light car.
Motor-cycle perfectly new, con-
sidered guarantee. Apply to Box
326, THE CHINA PRESS.
11018 S 16

FOR SALE, a 12-bore hammerless,
ejector gun (Chas. Osborne & Co.,
Scotland Yard). Weight 6½ lbs.
Tls. 115, with case. Apply to Box
345, THE CHINA PRESS.
11013 S 16